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MISCELLANEOUS.

FROM CELIA'S NOTE BOOK.

When vex'd by cares and hass'd by distress,
The storms of fortune chill thy soul with dread,
Let love, consoling love! still sweetly bless,
And his assuasive balm benignly shed:
His downy plumage o'er thy pillow spread,
Shall lull thy weeping sorrows to repose;
To *love* the tender heart hath never fled,
As on its mother's breast the infant throws
Its sobbing face, and there in sleep forgets its woes.

"I live," says Sterne, "in a constant endeavor to fence against the infirmities of ill-health, and other evils of life, by mirth. I am persuaded that every time a man smiles—but much more so when he laughs—it adds something to this fragment of life."

Evils in the journey of life are like the hills which alarm travellers upon their road; they both appear great at a distance, but when we approach them we find that they are far less insurmountable than we had conceived.

All that nature has prescribed must be good; and as death is natural to us, it is absurdity to fear it. Fear loses its purpose when we are sure it cannot preserve us, and we should draw resolution to meet it, from the impossibility to escape it.

Nature has left every man a capacity of being agreeable, though not of shining in company; and many there are sufficiently qualified for both, who, by a very few faults that they might correct in half an hour, are not so much as tolerable.

The most agreeable of all companions is one who is simple and frank, without any high pretensions to an oppressive greatness; one who loves life, and understands the use of it; obliging alike at all hours; above all, of a golden temper, and steadfast as an anchor.

Such are the vicissitudes of the world,—through all its parts, that day and night, labor and rest, hurry and retirement, endear each other: such are the changes that keep the mind in action: we desire, we pursue, we obtain, we are satiated; we desire something else, and begin a new pursuit.

Thou mayst as well expect to grow stronger by always eating, as wiser by always reading. Too much overcharges nature, and turns more into disease than nourishment. 'Tis thought and digestion which makes books serviceable, and gives health and vigor to the mind.

Conceit, more rich in matter than in words,
Brags of his substance, not of ornament;
They are but beggars that can count their worth.

Society is a joint stock company, in which the members agree, for the better securing of his bread to each shareholder, to surrender the liberty and culture of the eater. The virtue in most request is conformity. Self-reliance is its aversion. It loves not realities and creators, but names and customs.

What you must do is all that should concern you, not what the people think. This rule, equally arduous in actual and in intellectual life, may serve for the whole distinction between greatness and meanness. It is the harder, because you will always find those who think they know what is your duty better than you know it. It is easy in the world to live after the world's opinion; it is easy in solitude to live after our own; but the great man is he who in the midst of the crowd keeps with perfect sweetness the independence of solitude.

Man postpones or remembers; he does not live in the present, but with reverted eye laments the past, or, heedless of the riches that surround him, stands on tiptoe to foresee the future. He cannot be happy and strong until he too lives with nature in the present, above time.

In general, every evil to which we do not succumb is a benefactor. As the Sandwich Islander believes that the strength and valor of the enemy he kills passes into himself, so we gain strength by the temptation we resist.

Alexander, when he was presented with that rich and costly casket of King Darius and every man advised him what to put in it, he reserved it to keep Homer's works, as the most precious jewel of human wit.

It is a great sign and property of a fool, out of pride and self-control, to insult, vilify, condemn, censure, and call other men fools.

Be good!
Then only do what 'tis thy nature to,
Just as it is the cloud's to scatter rain,
Just as it is the sun's to shine down warm;
The good man's doing is simply doing good.

Honesty sometimes keeps a man from growing rich, and civility from being witty.

In this theatre of man's life it is reserved only for God and angels to be lookers on.

A man may destroy the force of his words with his countenance.

It is a good rule to keep ourselves as much as we can in contact with what is great.

Though wisdom may ride in one pannier, the other is often heavy with folly.

The safe plan is always simply to do the task that lies nearest us.

What you do not speak of, you will seldom accurately think of.

Men's understanding give its vote for household wives; but their heart and imagination long for other qualities.

Life's no resting, but a moving,
Let thy life be deed on deed.

The mind does not create what it perceives, any more than the eye creates the rose.

Who shall set a limit to the influence of a human being?

We can only be valued as we make ourselves valuable.

From the Sunday Afternoon.

BY-AND-BY.

Be quiet, restless heart! The long light lies
In gleams of lingering sunshine on the hill;
The home-bound swallow, twittering as he flies,
Makes silence seem more still.

The shadows deeper grow, and in the woods
The air a latent sweetness holds in fee;
An odor taint of yet unblossomed buds—
So like, dear heart, to thee!

Far distant in the soft, cerulean deep,
Where the horizon bounds the nether world,
Great ships beckoned, like brooding birds asleep,
Lie with white sails loose furled.

In peace the day is ended, and the night
Falleth as doth a veil upon the sea;
Along its bosom come with swift-winged flight
The gray mists, silently.

O anxious heart, how Nature speaks! Her power
How leisurely she uses! How intense
The infinite peace of her most fruitful hour!
How soft her influence!

Time hath she for her storms to sweep the main,
To rock the tree-tops with her winds of wrath;
To bring forth fragrance in the summer rain;
And time for snow she hath!

So, dear, for all thy eager soul desires,
She keeps sweet times and seasons. In her mood
Is hid for thee all passion's subtle fires
To round thy womanhood.

Cease, then! and in this dewy twilight move
As one who asks not whither, cares not why;
This gift for all holds still the Eternal Love—
God's endless by-and-by.

THE SECRET OF PLEASING.

"A man will please more by never offending than by giving a great deal of delight." In this remark of Doctor Johnson's, says a writer in Lippincott's, lies the art of being agreeable. But nothing is more difficult than to avoid offending. Most people are offended by trifles. For instance, persons generally take umbrage at superior brilliance of conversation. "The man who talks for fame will never please." Even he who talks to unburden his mind will please only some old and solitary friend. Large experience and great learning, however quietly carried, are very offensive to those who have them not. Clever things cannot be said unobtrusively enough. A person so brilliant as to make others feel that his efforts are above theirs will be detested. Moreover, one of the difficulties of being agreeable is that the apprehension of offending and the small hope of pleasing destroys all captivation of manner. The confident expectation of pleasing is an infallible means of pleasing. Characters pleased with themselves please others, for they are joyous and natural in mein, and are at liberty from thinking of themselves to pay successful attention to others. Still, the self-conceited and the bragging are never attractive, self being the topic on which all are fluent and none interesting. They who dwell on self in any way—the self-deniers the self-improvers—are hateful to the heart of civilized man. The Chinese, who know everything beforehand, are perfect in self-abnegation of manner. "How are your noble and princely son and your beautiful and angelic daughter?" says Mandarin Number One. "Dog of a son have I none, but my cat of a daughter is well," says Mandarin Number Two.

To set up for an invariably agreeable person you must adjust yourself to the peculiarities of others. You must talk of books to bookworms; you must be musical with musicians, scientific with *savants*. Furthermore, you have to make believe all the time that you are enjoying yourself. The belle is a lady who has an air of enjoying herself with whomsoever she talks. We like those who seem to delight in our company. You must not overdo it and thus make yourself suspected of acting; but do not imagine that you will please without trying. Those who are careless of pleasing are never popular. Those who do not care how they look invariably look ugly. You will never please without doing all these things and more.

What a Pecksniffian business it is to go into! Who wants to refrain from smart, spiteful sayings when he happens to think of them, to abjure laughing at friends and ridiculing enemies, to renounce the pert rebuff, the keen *riposte*? Amazing if at any succeed! and many do. There are some gentlemen who are entirely agreeable—"gentleman all through," like Robert Moore in "Shirley." They have order, neatness, delicacy of movement, reticence, incuriosity; their unaffected English has almost the charm of a musical composition. They are generally men whose mothers well nagged them when they were small with perpetual adjurations: "Do not bang the door," "Stop kicking your feet," "Stop clinking your plate with your fork," and so on.

In some inscrutable way, young girls often attain thorough agreeableness. Look at lazy little Jane; she has acquired the highest charm of repose. Look at Sally, who used to be such an angular and hurried little girl; she is all quips and cranks and wreathed smiles now. And meek, bumble-minded Martha, in former days so diffident, blushing and taciturn, has found out the value of a deferential demeanor and the knack of being a good listener, and can sing a ballad with a pathos and dramatic effect that eclipse the highly-embellished performances of other girls.

Ladies who make a profession of pleasing become irresistibly alluring. Actresses have abundant hair, fine teeth, all physical beauty, because they train themselves to beauty, though not originally better endowed than most others. Actresses' voices are set habitually, not in complaining, whining, creaking or vociferating keys, but in chest-tones clear and calm in quality. Actresses do not grow old, partly in consequence of their constant attention to the toilette, partly in consequence of the fact that they have hope and ambition, and enough occupation and enough rest, and do not worry over trifles.

To remain young is one of the difficulties of being agreeable. Whoever does so is obliged to adopt the Aristotelian maxim of moderation. Placidity of temper is necessary to the clear-pencilled eyebrow and the magnolia complexion. Frowns, weeping, excitement, despair and laughter wrinkle the face. Nature keeps women's forms well rounded to extreme old age, and their faces remain agreeable when they take the trouble to keep them so. The brow, the fair front, need never be furrowed. Of all we meet in the street, very few have that quiet, undistorted faces; the old are scarred out of shape, the young are going to be so. A well-preserved beauty is one who neither packets her face into wrinkles nor mauls it with her hands; she never buries her knuckles in her cheeks, nor rests cheek on palm or chin on hand, nor folds her fingers around her forehead while reading, nor rubs her "argent-lidded eyes." She veils her face from the wind; she does not work with uncovered neck and arms; therefore they do not become tawny. She avoids immoderate toil, which makes the hair to fall, the features sharp, the skin chammy and yellow. She avoids immoderate laziness, as causing obesity and a greasy complexion or pallor, lassitude and loss of vitality. Such are the difficulties of being agreeable.

"Obsequious" implies an unmanly readiness to fall in with the will of another; but in the original obsequium, or in the English word as employed two centuries ago, there was nothing of this: it rather meant obedience and mildness. Shakspere, speaking of a deceased person, says:

From the New York Sun.

A NEW ELECTRIC MACHINE.

The Force of Niagara to be Utilized.

To utilize the vast power generated by numberless rivers and tide-ways, by transmitting it from regions where not used to points where it is invaluable, has long puzzled scientists. In places away from the seaboard and the great waters courses, especially, power has heretofore been obtained only by the erection of expensive machinery, the constant generation of steam, and the consequent consumption of vast quantities of coal brought from a distance.

While visiting the mining regions of the Sierra Nevada and Rocky Mountains in his late Western tour, Professor Edison was struck with the difficulty there had by miners in drilling and boring, though in many cases in the vicinity of rapid flowing mountain streams. While watching miners drilling by hand, a means of facilitating this work evolved itself from Edison's fertile brain. Turning to his intimate friend, Prof. Barker, of the University of Pennsylvania, he exclaimed, abstractedly, "Why cannot the power of yonder river (pointing to the Platte River on the plain a thousand feet below) be transmitted to these men by electricity?" This thought seemed not to go from Edison's head, and all the way across the plains on their journey home he and his friend "Barky," as he calls him, discussed various problems for the transmission of power.

Before starting for the West, Professor Barker had visited Ansonia, Conn., where his old friend, Mr. William Wallace, is engaged in the manufacture of electrical machines. Mr. Wallace has profound scientific research, and besides the mechanical part of his business, he devotes himself enthusiastically to that part of physics that comprehends electricity, magnetism and the polarization of light. He showed Professor Barker an instrument to which he had devoted the best years of his life, but which was yet in a crude condition. He was still experimenting with it, but he believed he would so perfect it as to transmit power from one point to another by means of electricity.

When the Edison party had arrived in New York, Professor Barker bethought himself of the instrument previously shown him, and which at that time he had only cursorily examined. He invited Professor Edison to visit Ansonia with him, an invitation that was at once accepted. The party consisted of Professors Edison and Barker, Professor Chandler of the Board of Health, and Mr. Edison's assistant, Mr. Bachelier.

It was an agreeable surprise to the party to find that Mr. Wallace had perfected his machine, which he calls a telemachon, and he smiled with pride as he pointed to a number of these machines, each one an improvement upon its predecessor, and each having required years to design and nearly $1,000 to construct.

Mr. Edison was enraptured. He fairly gloated over it. Then power was applied to the telemachon, and eight electric lights were kept ablaze at one time, each being equal to 4,000 candles, the sub-division of electric lights being a thing unknown to science. This filled up Mr. Edison's cup of joy. He ran from the instrument to the lights, and from the lights back to the instrument. He sprawled over a table with the simplicity of a child, and made all kinds of calculations. He calculated the power of the instrument and of the lights, the probable loss of power in transmission, the amount of coal the instrument would save in a day, a week, a month, a year, and the result of such savings on manufacturing.

The cool, impassive Prof. Chandler also went about, note book in hand, informing himself upon the minutest details.

That a man like Mr. Wallace, after studying privately upon the subject for years, should calmly, deliberately, and without ostentation, bring out before them an instrument calculated to revolutionize the entire manufacturing business, filled the party with amazement.

By means of it power may be obtained from places where river power or tidal power is abundant, or may be generated where fuel is cheap, as at the coal mines, and by means of an ordinary cable be transmitted hundreds of miles. The cable may be tapped at any point and power used therefrom.

Some notion of the stupendous results that may follow should the telmachon prove completely successful, is given in the opinion of Prof. C. W. Siemens of the Royal Society of Great Britain, who has recently visited this country. In a recent address in Glasgow he said that in England a means of transmitting power by electricity must soon be the important problem of the day. What are the English people to do when their coal is exhausted? Of America and her great water courses he said:

"The amount of water falling over Niagara is equal to 100,000,000 tons an hour falling 150 feet. The amount of coal required annually to raise such a weight up to the point from which it fell, which is a measure of the amount of power yielded by that water in falling, would require the consumption of 200,000,000 of tons of coal a year, which is the amount now consumed by the entire world. Now, if 50 per cent. of the power used to drive the first dinamo-electric machine may be recovered from the second; and hence, if the whole power of Niagara could be utilized it could be distributed over the United States, so as to give from that waterfall alone a power equal to the present entire mechanical force of the world, estimating that one-half the coal used is solely for mechanical purposes."

As an example how the fall of such a body as the falls of Niagara could be practically utilized by means of the telemachon, a gentleman who has studied the subject for years gave the following illustration last Sunday: A series of flumes could be constructed from the edge of the descent of the American falls to the level of the water below of a size sufficient to carry all the water of the Niagara River through water wheels. With shafting this power would be used to turn the machine generating the electric current. This current could then be carried to New York city by conductors, which are copper rods. These rods may be tapped then at any point, wherever power is needed, and wires carried into factories just as gas is now carried in pipes through the streets. In the factory a telemachon would be placed of a power sufficiently great to run the shafting. Thus the entire power required by the State of New York might be taken off along the line of the main conductors. The amount of electricity taken off at any one point would be readily regulated in the same way in which the current takes from a battery for telegraphic purposes is now regulated—that is, by introducing suitable resistance in the local line.

So powerful are the magnets attached to this instrument, that the party, while absorbing it, were compelled to leave their watches in another room, else they would have been magnetized.

Mr. Edison believes that he can so assist Mr. Wallace in perfecting the telemachon that power may be transmitted from one point to another as though it were a telegraphic message. Already by means of this instrument Mr. Wallace is enabled to transmit the power of the Naugatuck River a quarter of a mile. The power of this stream is great enough to drive the ponderous machinery of the Wallace factory, where 300 men are employed. A series of experiments with the instrument has shown that in the transmission of this enormous power by electricity only 20 per cent. is lost.

The electricity from the wonderful telemachon may be applied to illumination. It solves the problem of the subdivision of electric lights. Both the Wallace foundry and the Farrel foundry, near by, are lighted by these lights, the army of men being formed in two divisions, one working during the day and the other up to midnight. Thickly studded as these foundries are with heavy machinery, and obstructed as the light must necessarily be by the ponderous craves, drills, supporting columns, and projections, a clear light is thrown upon the machinery, perfectly illuminating it. Adjustments to the thirty-second of an inch may be made without the least strain upon the eyes. A beautiful effect of this light is its polarization—that mottled appearance which it assumes when falling through glass. This is the only artificial light, it is said, that is capable of producing it.

The following is an estimate, made by an expert, of what it would cost to light the streets of New York with these lights: The average street burner gives a light equal to ten candles. Assuming that one of the eight electric lights produced by the power of one machine is equal to 4,000 candles, and assuming that there are 5,000 lamps, each lamp burning 20 cubic feet of gas an hour, at a cost of $1 a thousand feet, it would require 12½ of these machines to furnish all the light required. The cost of the gas by this rough estimate would be $100 an hour. To produce the same light by electricity would require, say, thirteen machines, placed upon towers. The cost of a single light equal to that of 1,000 candles would be three cents an hour. Each machine giving 4,000 candle lights would cost, therefore, twelve cents an hour, and thirteen would cost $1.56 an hour.

MILTON'S TIME.

BY WORDSWORTH.

Yet Truth is keenly sought for, and the wind
Charged with rich words poured out in thought's defence;
Whether the Church inspire that eloquence,
Or a Platonic Piety confined
To the sole temper of the inward mind;
And One there is, who builds immortal lays,
Darkness before, and danger's voice behind;
Yet not alone, nor helpless to repel
Sad thoughts; for from above the starry sphere
Come secrets, whispered nightly to his ear;
And the pure spirit of celestial light
Shines through his soul—"that he may see and tell
Of things invisible to mortal sight."

CHINESE LEPROSY.—In that slum-hole of the Chinese quarter—if any special designation of filthiness be applicable to the gigantic nuisance in the aggregate—known as Bull Run alley, is located the leper hospital, an institution the existence of which is little known to the outside world. The alley in question has a depth of about one hundred yards. It is lined on either side with dirt-begrimed rookeries of antique architecture, representing early San Francisco in that advanced stage of putrid decay which might correspond with the rottenness of the Egyptian catacombs. In all the utter filthiness of Chinatown, this stygian retreat excels in its multiplicity of sickening odors, each in itself too rank and ponderous to combine, except through some powerful amalgamating process. In a row of low wooden buildings at the northern extremity of the alley is situated the supreme horror of the place, the leper hospital. That such a dangerous abomination should be permitted to exist in the very heart of a populous city in America is one of the mysteries of this stupendous exhalation, San Francisco. In exploring this retreat a *Chronicle* reporter discovered in different apartments on the lower floor no less than eighteen wretched victims of leprosy in the various stages of horrible distortion peculiar to the loathsome disease prescribed in Holy Writ as the prime curse of humanity. The subjects were stretched on rude forms, covered with mats, and writhing and groaning with pain. A portion of the cases examined presented the peculiar symptoms of the scaly leprosy, the flesh of the body and limbs being covered with white scales, while at the extremities the flesh was in a state of rottenness, the fingers seeming liable to drop off. Other cases were of the type known as elephantiasis, the effects of which are even more horribly repulsive than those previously described. In this form of the disease the limbs swell to an enormous size, and the flesh of the face is distorted in great protuberances out of all resemblance to human countenance. The rooms of this horrible retreat were dark and black with the smoke from a number of furnaces, at which cooking was going on after the filthy style in vogue with the Chinese. This place is only resorted to by the lepers, after the disease is so far advanced as to prevent them from longer obtaining a livelihood at cigar-making and other industries; and the collection of utterly helpless lepers here described represents only a fraction of the number that might be discovered by a thorough search of the Chinese quarter. The remainder of Bull Run alley, contiguous to the leper hospitals, is inhabited by Chinese vegetable peddlers and others engaged in the lower pursuits.—*San Francisco Chronicle.*

ASTONISHING FEATS OF JUGGLERY.—In Delhi, India, we saw the celebrated basket trick, which is sometimes poorly imitated by professional magicians in this country. A native produced a basket and a blanket, and, after permitting us to see that they contained nothing, inverted the basket on the ground and covered it with a blanket. We paid no attention to his incantations, but kept our eyes fixed on the basket and the space around it, resolved that no boy should be smuggled into it or out of it without seeing him. What made the feat still more wonderful was the fact that the performer stood in a clear space, and we could look down upon him as he proceeded. He went through the customary act of thrusting a sword through the interstices of his basket, when the cries of a boy was heard as if in mortal pain issuing from the basket. Turning it over, there was a boy within, apparently unhurt and seemingly enjoying the fun. Restoring the basket, with the blanket over it, to its former position, with the boy underneath it, the juggler went through with some incantations, and then, running his sword under the basket, tossed it away from him. Turning over the basket, no boy was to be seen. So far as anything could be observed, there was no possible place in which the little fellow could be concealed.

Another feat quite as astonishing we saw performed in the streets of Constantinople. An itinerant magician showed us a cane which had the appearance of being wood and very knotty. This he tossed in the air as high as he could, and when it struck the ground it took the form of a live serpent, with blazing eyes and rapid movements. It looked like a dangerous specimen, and one which no man in his right senses would like to approach. Catching up this monster the fellow coiled it around his neck and fondled it, while it writhed and exhibited the most venemous qualities. Throwing it high up in the air, it fell to the ground the same cane which we had handled at our ease. It was this trick which Aaron performed in Egypt when he turned his rod into a serpent, and the Egyptian magician did the same thing in imitation.—*Troy Times.*

MYTH OF BEATRICE CENCI.

It is almost a pity, writes James Jackson Jarves, in the *Independent*, to destroy the current belief regarding the tragedy of Beatrice Cenci and the authenticity of the portrait assigned to her in the Barberini Gallery at Rome. For centuries the myth has captivated the imaginations and inspired the pens not merely of susceptible youths of both sexes, but of poets and scholars, until the sad story and the beautiful lineaments of one who was considered more a victim than a criminal had become in all appearance fixed facts in the history and hearts of mankind at large. In one sense it is doleful to wipe out an illusion that not only added an emphatic interest even to Rome itself, furnished one of its most cherished sights, gave an immeasurable sentimental halo to a distinguished old master, and excited mingled pity and admiration for the hard fate of a lovely girl of only sixteen years of age, of one of the noblest families, driven by the incestuous violence of a monster of a father to defend her honor by conniving at his murder, as the sole remedy for an existence made intolerable by his unnatural crimes and brutality.

It is unnecessary to repeat the well-known tale which has been embodied by Guerrazzi in his novel of Francesco Cenci, the very horror of the realistic details of which, although perhaps not exaggerating the criminal license of the period, have always been too repulsive to recommend the book to Anglo-Saxon readers in general, however disposed they might be, in viewing the so-styled portrait of Beatrice Cenci on the walls of the Barberini Palace, to accept her piteous story in the main as pictured by the novelist and current tradition for absolute truth, and give loose rein to their sympathies, in consequence. Alas! Signor Bertolotti has unearthed facts and documents that rudely shatter the fabric of our imaginations out of all sympathetic shape and utterly spoil the portrait-link in the romance. This alone leaves the rest of it worse off than Hamlet would be, played without the *Prince of Denmark*.

In the outset, Bertolotti clearly shows that Francesco Cenci, the father, was simply the average noble scoundrel of his ungodly race and time, and not the grotesque, irrepressible demon of later invention, whose portrait we owe chiefly to the one-sided plea of the lawyer of Beatrice in his defence of her crime. The devil was black enough as he was; but the blacker he could be made the better the chances of an extenuating verdict for his murderers. Where all were so immoral, according to our ideas, there does not seem to have been much choice in goodness in the Cenci family. As with the age, it was simply among them a question who should win their ends, by fair or foul means, unhindered by conscientious scruples of any kind, and, perhaps, unmindful of possible consequences, in their eagerness of criminal self-indulgence. Nurtured in so foul an atmosphere, what else could have been expected of any child. And, although it was known that Francesco owed his death to his wife and children; yet such was family influence and the public detestation of the father that the order for the trial was reluctantly given by the Pope, and then only when both parricide and matricide were becoming so rife in Rome in noble families and public examples of their punishment were required in the interests of society and the safety of parents in general. The accused were tortured, to extort confession, as was the legal custom; but in prison were treated with an indulgence in regard to diet the reverse of modern practice. The records of the Castle of San Angelo, where they were imprisoned, give their daily bill of fare and expense of same. It included cakes, fruit, fish, salad, iced wine, etc.; certainly a style of living incompatible with the noisome dungeons and frightful lacerations of limbs of the story-books.

Beatrice disposed of her property by will as she pleased, and, singularly enough, it was found by a sealed codicil opened thirty-five years after her death, she had left in trust a certain sum for the benefit of an infant, which it would seem must have been her own. Much of her father's severity in imprisoning her and otherwise is now supposed to have been done to put some restrait on her own immoralities. Instead of being sweet sixteen, she was upward of twenty-one years old, and, despite her large fortune, does not seem to have been good or beautiful enough to have been married, if negative testimony can be admitted in this connection.

So much for Beatrice, the innocent victim herself! Now for her portrait. She was executed in A. D. 1599. There is no record of Guido Reni in Rome before 1608, nine years after her death. Consequently, he could not have painted her, and the pretty, touching, legend of the prison scene is mere moonshine. In the catalogue of the Barberini pictures, drawn up in 1604, although other portraits and painters are mentioned, nothing is said of one by Guido, or any one else, of Beatrice. Would so important a picture or artist have been omitted? One painting is recorded by Paola da Verona of a Madonna costumed in the Egyptian manner. The girlish, round face and *odalisque* headdress of the so-styled Beatrice, concealing her hair; the whole a *bizarre* costume and arrangement very unlike any prison possibilities of toilette and condition, and which point to the work of Palola da Verona. Even as a Madonna it would agree with the forced rococco taste of his time, or an artistic caprice quite foreign to any sacred sentiment. Possibly it was a study for some other purpose, and as is common in catalogues, was baptised a Madonna as the easiest name at hand to call it. The picture is an enigma in any case, and there seems no likehood of any certain clue to it being discovered other than the old catalogues if this be one. Its history is a striking example of the effect of the imagination of the spectators, as moved by sentiments outside of artistic elements, in investing a work of art with apocryphal merits and history. Some fine works, now rarely noticed, only require like sympathetic strokes of fancy to uncover their hidden merits and make them famous; while there are not a few, still brightly shining in borrowed lights of invention and fancy, with little really to recommend them beside, having been pushed to the front by chances as inexplicable and as strange, if less tragical, as those of the would-be Beatrice Cenci, by Guido Reni.

ESQUIRES AND GENTLEMEN.—The Court of Appeals appear to be somewhat of the opinion of Sir Thomas Smith, who saith: "As for gentlemen, they may be made good, cheap in this kingdom; for whosoever studieth the laws of this realm . . . he shall be called master, and shall be taken for a gentleman." In the course of the hearing of a petition in lunacy for the appointment of new trustees on the 7th inst., one of the persons proposed as a new trustee was described as all "esquire," and one of the persons who made an affidavit of fitness was described as a "gentleman." It was stated that the "esquire" was, in fact, a justice of the peace, and that the "gentleman" was a solicitor. Lord Justice Cotton said that, though the legal description of a solicitor was "gentleman," the term was very indefinite, and ought not to be used.

"Homely" once meant secret and familiar, though in the time of Milton it had acquired the same sense as at present.

HER ANSWER.

All day long she held my question
In her heart;
Shunned my eyes that craved an answer,
Moved apart;
Touched my hand in Good-night greeting,
Rosier grew—
"Should I leave to-morrow?—early?—
Then Adieu!"
Bent her head in Farewell courteous,
Onward passed,
Whilst a cold hand gripped my heart-strings,
Held them fast.

Still I waited, still I listened;
All my soul
Trembled in the eyes that watched her
As she stole
Up the stairs with measured footsteps,
But she turned
Where a lamp in brazen bracket
Brightly burned,
Showed me all the glinting ripples
Of her hair,
Veiled her eyes in violet shadows—
Glimmered where
Curved her mouth in soft compliance
As she bent
Towards me from the dusky railing
Where she leant.
Ah, my love!.....One white hand wanders
To her hair,
Slowly lifts the rose that nestles
Softly there;
Breathes she in its heart my answer
Shyly sweet,
And Love's message mutely flutters
To my feet.

WATERLOO, NAPOLEON, AND SOME STRANGE OPINIONS.—It is with amazement that we read how Robert Hall mourned for Waterloo as "having put back the clock of the world six degrees." George Ticknor, who landed at Liverpool, visited Europe for the first time a few weeks after the flight from Elba, has left a record of the impression made upon him by the language of his Whig friends. Ticknor, a Federalist of Washington's school, had never doubted that England was in the right in her heroic resistance to the great despot. "When Napoleon," he wrote, "was rejected from France, every man in Christendom of honest principles and feelings felt as if a weight of danger had been lifted from his prospects, as if he had a surer hope of going down to his grave in peace and leaving an inheritance to his children. But now the whole complexion of the world is changed again." He was amazed to find that Englishmen were not as one: "Mr. Roscoe, mild and philosophical in his whole character, was opposed to the war, and at a dinner at Allerton gave the usual Whig argument against it in a manner that very much surprised me." On his way to London shortly afterward Ticknor visited Dr. Parr, who said in his dogmatic way, "Sir, I should not think I had done my duty if I went to bed any night without praying for the success of Napoleon Bonaparte." If the young American had known anything of Parr, he would not have been astonished at this outburst of unpatriotic spleen. In the previous year, when Wellington was driving Soult before him in the South, and the allies were closing around Paris in spite of the brilliant strategy of Napoleon, the Whig divine had written to Mr. Coke, of Holkham: "My indignation at the English Government as the real and implacable disturbers of the peace of Europe increases daily and hourly; and from that malignant spirit which began to act in 1793, and is now reinforced by the accession of such an auxiliary as the Prince Regent, I forebode the most disastrous consequences. My fear is that the allies will be overruled by the earnestness or cajoled by the bribes of the Prince Regent and his ministers." A month after his visit to Parr, Ticknor was in company with a very different man, but also "a Whig and something more." Lord Byron was conversing with him, when Sir James Burgess rushed into the room exclaiming: "My Lord, a great battle has been fought in the Low Countries, and Bonaparte is entirely defeated!" After receiving an assurance that the intelligence was official, and that the French Army was retreating on Paris, Byron paused and said, with his accustomed emphasis, "I am—sorry for it!" After another pause he continued, "I didn't know but I might live to see Lord Castlereagh's head on a pole. But I suppose I shan't now." The same thought in almost the same words will be found in the extracts of Byron's journal printed in Moore's *Life*.—*The Nineteenth Century.*

HYDROPHOBIA.—Able Ford was employed by his brother, Mr. John Ford, as an engineer at League Island, and according to his usual custom arose about 4 o'clock one morning in the early part of June to proceed to his accustomed duties. While his wife was preparing breakfast a Spitz dog which had been a pet in the family turned on two little children of Mr. Ford's, aged respectively eight and ten years, inflicting a slight wound on each. Mr. Ford attempted to seize the animal, and in the effort the animal bit him on his right hand, between the thumb and index finger. The wound, although a slight one, excited his fear. He immediately killed the dog and then hastened to Dr. H. C. Batteson, who cauterized all the wounds of Mr. Ford and his children. The occurrence was forgotten until Monday last, when Mr. Ford felt an acute pain in his hand, extending up his arm. Dr. Batteson was at once summoned. Nothing was noticed to indicate cause for alarm except that when the medicine was administered he refused to let his attendants remove the spoon from his mouth, clutching it in his teeth. Tuesday morning the patient was able, with great difficulty, to take a drink of water, but could not take any ice. Later in the morning his skin became so sensitive to the slight currents of air that he was unable to sit by an open window. About noon he drank two tumblers of water, which was the last time he partook of it, although his calls for it were frequent. In the afternoon he took a short walk from the house, but on attempting to return, the faint summer breeze being felt on his face, he uttered a cry of pain, and suddenly faced about and ran to a shed, crouching down in one corner, where he remained until a covered wagon was procured and the sufferer removed to his house. The man was conscious of his terrible condition, and extorted a promise from his physician that if he grew worse the physician should shoot him to prevent him from harming any one. From the time he was conducted to his house he rapidly grew worse, the spasms followed each other in quick succession. So sensitive was he to the air that even the slight currents put in motion by persons passing near him wrung from the doomed man pitying cries of agony, and the sight of any shining substances, such as tinware, provoked the most violent spasms. These became so frequent and severe that even the efforts of five strong men were not sufficient to restrain him from harming himself and others, and it became necessary to bind him down to the lounge on which he was lying. During Tuesday night, in a violent spasms, death came to his relief. Great anxiety is felt for the children, although as yet no symptoms of the terrible malady have been observed.—*Philadelphia Record.*

"Flippery" now means trumpery and odds and ends of cheap finery; but once it meant old clothes of value, and not worthless, as the term at present implies. The word "gossip" formerly meant only a sponsor in baptism. Sponsors were supposed to become acquainted at the baptismal font, and by their sponsorial act to establish an indefinite affinity toward each other and the child. Thus the word was applied to all who were familiar and intimate, and finally obtained the meaning which is now predominant in it.

ODDS AND ENDS.

Denmark has never within the memory of man had so fine a harvest.

"How many a holy and obsequent tear
Hath dear religious love stolen from mine eye,
As interest of the dead."

They who marry for traits of mind and heart will seldom fail of perennial springs of domestic enjoyment.

Washington's will, now rapidly fading, is to be copied by photo-lithography by order of Governor Holliday of Virginia.

"Incense" once meant to kindle not only anger, but good passions as well; Fuller uses it in the sense of "to incite."

Character exhibits itself in conduct, guided and inspired by principle, integrity, and practical wisdom.—[Samuel Smiles.

A Cleveland woman advertises that she will take in washing, and that, "being until recently in affluence," she knows what fastidious folks require.

To wash chamois skins use cold water with plenty of soap, and rinse well in clear cold water; thus treated, the skins will never be hard, but soft and pliable.

Five hundred and forty-eight European journalists have decided to make a pilgrimage to the Vatican on the anniversary of Leo XIII's election as Pope.

"Indolence" originally signified a freedom from passion or pain, but now implies a condition of languid non-exertion. "Insolent" was once only "unusual."

Mr. George Parsons Lathrop has become the Editor of *The Boston Courier*, a weekly society paper. For some years past he has been one of *The Atlantic Monthly*.

The court mantle made for the wedding dress of the Princess Marie of Prussia is of cloth of silver, and has a train six yards long—almost long enough to reach from the altar to the church door.

The father of Tom Thumb is a pauper in the Chicago poorhouse. Tom quarrelled with him when a boy, and has never visited him since. He has fourteen sons and daughters in all, several of whom are wealthy.

Her Royal Highness the Princess Louise, who, previous to her marriage with the Marquis of Lorne, was notoriously fond of a flirtation, is reported to be not wholly indifferent even now to that fascinating pastime.

A gentleman who lately brought a pair of marine-blue gloves in Hamburg, Germany, found that his hands were soon covered with an eruption. He gave the gloves to a chemist, who discovered a considerable quantity of arsenic in the dye.

A poet is a person who writes poetry; and according to the good old custom, a proser was a person who wrote prose, and simply the antithesis of poet. The world has now a sadly different signification; and it would not be considered very respectable to term Addison, Irving, Bancroft, or Everett "prosers."

In such an affidavit a solicitor ought to be described as a "solicitor," in order that the court might know his real position in life. And the term "esquire" was even worse than that of "gentleman," for it conveyed no information whatever to the court. A man who was a justice of the peace should be described by that title.—*London Solicitor's Journal.*

Bret Hart wrote that the Heathen Chinee had twenty-four packs of cards hidden in his sleeves. The *Christian Union* declares that the poet ought to have said jacks instead of packs, and argues learnedly as follows:—"Twenty-four packs in his sleeve would have rendered him no service. What is wanted is not multiplicity of cards, but duplicates of valuable cards."

A Florida scientist named Hardee proposes to kill the yellow fever by atmospheric concussion, to be produced by a succession of gunpowder explosions. He says the experiment was attended with entire success last year at Jacksonville, and instances the disappearance of the plague from places liable to it in the South during the war, and in Mexico before the American troops.

"Property" and "Propriety" were once synonymous, both referring to material things, as the French word "*propriété*" does now. Foreigners do not often catch the distinction at present made in English between the two words, and we know a French gentleman who recently, meeting with some pecuniary reverses, astonished his friends by telling them that he had lost all his "propriety."

In the first-class waiting-room of a station of a great English railway company there hangs, framed and glazed, an illuminated text, "In my Father's house there are many mansions. I go to prepare a place for you." In the third-class room of the same station may be read, from a dirty, inky bill, stuck on the bare wall, "The wages of sin is death." There is a discrimination of the properties here which nearly amounts to genius.

Mr. Edison told a St. Louis reporter that he was by occupation a telegraph operator, and a very lazy one beside, and that he had not unfrequently been discharged for neglect of duty. He had worked in the telegraph offices of Cincinnati, New-Orleans and Memphis, and other cities, and once when out of means tramped about 1,800 miles to get a situation in New-Orleans, where he was operating in the Fall of 1860, during the big floats.

Twenty-five years ago William Rose—so says the Manchester *Guardian*—left his wife, to whom he had been married but four months, at Bolton and came to America. He went to Savannah, became a machinemaker, opened a rice-mill, was chief steamboat inspector, and died last month leaving an estate valued at $100,000, which she is coming over to America to obtain. For sixteen years she and her sister had made a poor living by taking lodgers.

Here are some of the resolutions adopted by the Kansas Republicans at their recent State Convention, but not appearing in the platform: "Resolved, That Milt Reynolds be requested to trot out his mules." "Resolved, That old Prouty be requested to sing the 'Sword of Bunker Hill.'" "Resolved, That the candidate for Secretary of State be requested to make no speeches before this convention, because it would be intolerable and cruel." "Resolved, That the Edwards Brothers be requested to sing."

Rosa Bonheur, while going the round of the Paris Exposition, noticed a fine specimen of the shaggy and picturesque Highland breed of cattle, and inquired if it was for sale. She received answer that the animal was to be sold on no account. On obtaining the address of the owner, she telegraphed to London to ask if it could be hired for a certain period, so that she might have an opportunity of painting it. The owner immediately replied, and gave instructions that Rosa Bonheur was to have the animal for that purpose free of all charge. It is at present at Fontainebleau, twenty miles from Paris, the studio and residence of the famous painter.

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Bucks County Gazette:

JESSE O. THOMAS, Editor.

Thursday, September 19, 1878.

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—Gen. Butler having worried the Democrats so often while a Republican, has now changed his tactics, and entered the Democratic family of his State, and not only put the Democratic State Central Committee in a state of mind unpleasant to think of, but captured the convention which the committee called, and forced them—the rump—to adjourn to meet at Faneuil Hall, next week, to condole with each other over the great trouble which has come upon them. In the meantime, they are in great trepidation lest their wily foe shall capture Faneuil Hall also. But they will probably keep in mind next time that it is not enough for statesmen to hire a hall, they must occupy it, for the early delegate catches the hall. The following is the ticket nominated: General Butler for Governor, John F. Arnold for Lieutenant Governor, Charles M. Strauss for Secretary of State, Caleb Cushing for Attorney General, J. Boyle O'Reilly for Auditor, and D. N. Skillings for Treasurer.

—"Who's who, and which is which," in matters political, is difficult to discern. Hard money is said to be the motto of the Republicans in this State, and they have that champion of soft money, Judge Kelley, running on their ticket for Congress, and Samuel J. Randall, free trader, is a candidate in a district favoring protection, and will doubtless be re-elected; while in Massachusetts, Gen. Butler, late Potter-Committee-Republican, has gained the National nomination for Governor; has captured the Democratic convention, composed of his recent foes, and produced a split in the Democratic ranks; the bolters being likely to form a coalition with the Republicans, whose convention contained a number of sympathizers; and in Bristol the young and the old Democracy are at sword's points; the Republicans are quiet, waiting for something to turn up, and the Nationals are on a still hunt.

—Bristol may be lighted by electricity yet, and gas eventually dispensed with. Mr. Edison, the man who has given the world his wonderful telephone and phonograph, says that he has discovered how to make electricity a cheap and practical substitute for illuminating gas. Many scientific men have worked assiduously in that direction, but with little success. A powerful electric light was the result of these experiments, but the problem of its division into many small lights was a puzzler. All others have failed. It has been reserved for Mr. Edison to solve the difficult problem desired. This, he says, he has done within a few days. His experience with the telephone, however, has taught him to be cautious, and he is exerting himself to perfect the new scientific marvel, which, he says, will make the use of gas for illumination a thing of the past.

—The Louisiana Republican State Convention, called for Monday, lacked a quorum, on account of the quarantines, which would prevent delegates returning to their parishes. The Chairman of the State Central Committee, however, was authorized to call the convention together at some future time. The Congressional conventions will be held as usual in the respective districts. In the First District Aristides Morey will probably be nominated and Governor Hahn in the Second. These districts, however, may indorse Castellman and Cullom, nominated by the Nationals. In the Third District Morris Marks is the Administration candidate. The opposition candidate in this district is Robert O. Hebert. The Fifth District has already nominated General T. C. Anderson.

—The Democrats of Connecticut met in Convention at New Haven on Tuesday. The present State officers were renominated. Colonel Loomis declining another term as Lieutenant-Governor, Charles Durand, of Derby, was substituted in his stead. The fight over the platform was lively. The hard-money men gave up the fight and the leaders left the city, but a compromise platform was finally adopted. It favors hard-money and honest payment of the debt, but denounces the Resumption Act and declares that the currency should be issued for the whole people.

—On Friday and Saturday last considerable portions of the Western States and Canada were visited by heavy rain-storms, accompanied in most cases by a hurricane. Bridges were washed away, damage done to buildings and crops by sudden freshets, trains and mails delayed, and canals injured. The Welland-ship-canal was so badly damaged that ten days' work will be necessary to repair it. All local traffic is stopped in many places. The Ohio railroads, which suffered the worst, are not yet in running order. Many accidents took place by reason of trains running into washouts.

—*The Kennebec Journal* publishes the gubernatorial vote of the entire State of Maine with the exception of a few small towns and plantations. They are compiled from official returns, and give Connor 50,419 votes, Garcelon 27,872 votes, and Smith 41,404 votes. Connor's plurality over Garcelon is 28,547; his plurality over Smith, 15,015. The vote for Smith and Garcelon combined aggregates 69,276. Connor lacks 12,857 votes of an election by the people. The aggregate vote thrown was 125,726. The total vote last year was 101,191.

[Correspondence Bucks County Gazette.]

WASHINGTON LETTER.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 16, 1878.

EDITOR GAZETTE:—The city's heart has been touched with a sympathy and a zeal for the Southern sufferers, unequalled before in her whole history. Business relaxes to give time to think and act for them; churches are untiring in their efforts to furnish substantial answers to the piteous wail coming up to us for aid. Public spirit is aroused to the uttermost; emulation is impetuous, and side by side with solemn earnestness, presents a spectacle seldom beheld. Secret societies call special meetings to vote contributions; bankers not only subscribe largely, but go ahead soliciting aid; citizens form themselves into committees to be the more effective, others rush to public meetings, where opportunities may be afforded to contribute; entertainments in private circles are devised to raise money; department clerks make up a sum; day laborers pause and put part of their hard earned wages into a relief fund; and editors, doctors, lawyers and merchants put themselves vigorously to the front in urgent work. Then do we witness the unusual occurence of visiting theatrical troupes devoting their receipts to the good cause; so also the pools from racing matches at Brightwood—the Jerome Park of Washington, the earnings of Potomac excursions; the triumphant winnings at games of base ball; the day's income of a coffee house, while railroads give excursions at half price, and devote half the proceeds to the great charity; and sporting clubs inaugurate a grand old style tournament, which has already yielded $1,000, and is expected to raise as much more at another in a few days. Mrs. Vinnie Ream Hoxie, the sculptress, addressed a letter to one of the voluntary committees, offering one of her finished works, valued at $300, to be converted into money for the sufferers. The Secretary of War, in answer to the urgent solicitations of many citizens, and says although without authority, he will supply all the rations, medicines, tents, stretchers, etc., at his command, as he has already been doing, but urges the people not to diminish but increase all private efforts. Thus was the general manifestation for the sister cities in distress up to within a few days past, when in pursuance of a general demand for an organized effort, a large meeting of prominent citizens was held, and appointed from their number an executive committee of fifty to institute a thorough system of collecting charities. By this means the whole city will be made most effective.

Hugh Coyle is an editor; his sheet is about the size of an eight by ten window pane, and makes its appearance daily, at a cost of one cent per copy to the devourer of news. It is an electric paper; that is, one would suppose it was from reading at the head, "*The Telegram*, the only live paper in the city devoted to the live issues of the day, to the working man and the National Greenbacker and Labor Reform party," and from the manner in which it shocks the sensibilities of the gentlemen whom it chooses to vituperate. An instance, in illustration, occurred a few days ago. Mr. editor had taken a hearty dislike to two very respectable gentlemen, and in consequence made his paper play upon their names in a manner most excruciatingly obnoxious until the blood of their respectable veins began to boil over, and walked them in search of the *Telegram* man. They found him in front of his office, and without preamble or preliminaries whatever, one of them proceeded to knock the offended down, in which corrective office he was most gratifyingly successful. Being allowed to pick himself up, he made a dash at the antagonistic fist propelled, but landed in a policeman's arms. This officer kindly invited the three to accompany him to the city's bookkeepers, where he thought there was a slight account to settle.

There was much grief in the Interior Department but a few days since. The appropriation had run quite low, and it was beginning to be foreseen that surgical operations had to be performed in order to make the money hold out. The matter was whispered from ear to ear among the apprehensive clerks, until it began to be near a certainty that some fifty or more of them would get their discharge. The day came, but not the dismissal papers, and hope began to revive; anxious looks were giving place to smiles, but alas too soon to be eclipsed, for the second day after the dreaded documents singed out the whole one-fourth of the Land office force. It had been notified beforehand the discharges would be sent by mail to the clerks, as the officials were desirous of avoiding the distressing scenes that usually follow such occasions. D. D.

—A special despatch from Cincinnati states that eight children of George Lynch, the eldest seventeen years of age, living at Hackley Tex., were murdered on Friday at midnight by an unknown party. Lynch, the father, was awakened by a pistol shot, the ball striking him in the breast. He sprang up and saw a masked man standing in the middle of the room, pointing a pistol at him. Another shot being fired, Lynch fell unconscious. When he recovered, he found himself in the lane, outside the premises. The assassin, thinking Lynch was dead, seized a hatchet and put the witness out of the way, and then set fire to the house. The distracted father saw the house burn and fall in on the bodies of his children. The bodies were exhumed and an inquest held. Several of the skulls showed hatchet marks. Lynch it is thought, will recover. Suspicion rests upon a young man named Boatware, with whom Lynch, had had a difficulty.

—Early on Sunday morning Wm. Bradley, of Phœnixville, was found lying on the track of the Reading railroad, near Perkiomen Junction, with his head completely severed from his body. He attended the picnic at Valley-Forge last Saturday evening, and it is supposed started to walk home on the track and was struck by a passing train. Deceased was a single man about 23 years of age.

—John W. Gregg, Cashier of the money-order department in the Chicago Post-Office, was last Thursday held in $5000 bail for diverting funds to his own use. The amount missing is about $15,000.

—Charges have been laid before the government of New York against Mr. Pillsbury, superintendent of the New York State prisons. The indications, however are that the charges will not prove to be of a serious character.

Odd Fellows at Yardleyville.

In response to an invitation from the Uncas Odd Fellows Lodge of Yardleyville, to attend the dedication of their new hall, about seventy five members of the Hopkins Lodge of Bristol, assembled at their building on Saturday morning last, and headed with the Washington Cornet Band, marched to the depot, where they took the eleven o'clock train for Greensburg, at which place they arrived a few minutes past twelve, forming in a double file, enlivened by music, they marched from Greensburg to Yardleyville, a distance of one mile.

Just before entering the town, a delegation on horseback accompanied by the Newtown Brass Band, escorted them to the new Lodge Hall, where they broke ranks for dinner, which was served gratuitously in the basement of the building. At half past one, in response to the tap of the drum the line was again formed, and the parade consisting of four lodges, numbering about four hundred members, marched and countermarched through the principal streets.

About half past two, as many as could enter the building, did so, but it was soon evident that half of the number could not get entrance, as most of the seats were already occupied by citizens of the place. Past Grand, William Kinsey, of Bristol, soon organized a meeting outside, and all were able to listen to excellent addresses. As the dedication took place at half past nine in the morning, the afternoon exercises consisted of music and speaking. Short addresses were delivered by Grand Master Haworth of Pennsylvania, Grand Representative Nowell, and Past Grand Stull of New Jersey. The principal speaker was Grand Representative Gwinner of Philadelphia, who gave a very exact and complete history of Odd Fellowship, dating its existance from the time of Julius Cæsar, its after organization into Spain, Portugal, Germany and England, under the names Fellow Citizens, Odd Citizens, and Odd Fellows.

The first lodge in the United States was organized in Baltimore about sixty years ago, by five men, and since that time there is in these United United States, four hundred thousand members. In the State of Pennsylvania there are 920 lodges, with a membership of 96,883. Last year 886 members in the State had died, and there had been expended for relief of brothers, $276,512.31, for widowed families, $14,476.54, for education of orphans, $603.62, for burying of the dead, $71,913,88, making a total amount of relief during the year 1877 in the State of Pennsylvania alone, $365,505.75. He also stated that in the United States last year there had been over a million and a half dollars expended in relief. He closed his remarks by showing the benefits of Odd Fellowship, not only in the beneficial way, but also the moral influence it had over its members, and the respect it has gained in the community at large.

A little after five the Bristol lodge left Yardleyville for Greensburg, at which place they took the 6:15 train for Bristol, arriving home at seven o'clock. All were very much pleased with their trip. The Bristol band received much praise for their excellent music, and the Hopkins Lodge for their large turnout and handsome regallas.

—*House Plans for Everybody, by S. B. Reed, architect, and published by the Orange Judd Company, price $1.50,* is the best work upon architecture for the use of those living in the country and small towns that we have seen. It embraces buildings from the simplest form of structure to houses of considerable pretensions, but throughout the plans are prepared with the sole purpose of securing the largest amount of comfort and convenience at the lowest cost. And the author evinces not only a thorough familiarity with his business, but an appreciation of the wants of the great mass of the population in moderate and limited circumstances, that architects usually display either entire ignorance or disregard of. The estimates are very intelligently made, and in the utmost detail, so that any builder, or other person familiar with the cost of labor and material, can at once make due allowance for difference in prices in different localities. The book is one that cannot fail to be of great use to any one proposing to build, as well as to the mechanic and contractor, who may glean a great deal of information from it.

—A man named Williams left a town in Ohio for Memphis as a nurse for the sick. When he reached Stevenson, Ala., he himself became prostrated with the fever. The entire place was driven to a panic and left him alone. In vain were all efforts to procure a nurse, even negroes refusing large offers of money. At last five men placed him in a box car, and having built a fire near him to keep him warm, left him alone. The car was switched off the main track half a mile below Stevenson and allowed to remain there with the man in it uncared for. A train came from Chattanooga and the passengers contributed a sum of money which was offered to every physician in town if he would visit Williams, and by each one was positively refused under any circumstances. Finally, after telegraphing to other places, three physicians were secured and Williams was at last made comfortable.

—The St. Louis *Times* tells just what is to be done with the standard dollar, and of course the St. Louis *Times* knows. Thus it disposes of it; "The 'new dollar' is just where the Democracy of the West and South want it to be, and intended it should be—in the vaults of the National Treasury. Greenbacks constitute the people's money. Gold and silver, however, will do very well to use in redeeming bonds and paying interest thereon as it falls due. John Sherman is straining every nerve to hoard gold for this purpose, and the people are quietly letting the silver coin remain on his hands, having the same object in view. Let John Sherman go ahead at minting Bland dollars and continue to pile them up in his vaults. Nobody cares to have them in his pockets. But the Democracy will want them to pay our bonds in coin, when the party succeeds to power."

—At Port Stanley, Canada, Mrs. Ball, a widow, went to a picnic with her two sisters. Her prospective brother-in-law was present, and, considering her actions too free and frisky, declared he would never speak to her again. Afterwards he took a boat and invited her and some others to go with him for a sail. When they were about a mile from shore Mrs. Ball said to him, "Will Christian, are you coming up to see me any more?" "I'm going up to-night for the last time," he said. Standing up in the boat, she threw her hat behind her, said "Good-by, Bert; good-by, Will," sprang overboard and was drowned.

—Sir C. Wyville Thomas believes that there is now sufficient data collected to warrant the assertion that the average depth of the ocean is a little over 2,000 fathoms, and that the depth nowhere exceeds 5,000 fathoms. It is rare to find depths greater than 4,000 fathoms, and they appear to be pits in the neighborhood of volcanic islands; but there are submarine valleys of considerable extent, in general parallel to the axes of the continents, where the sounding-line reaches 3,000 fathoms.

—Another article has appeared in *The Memphis Avalanche* attacking the rich man of the city. It says: "Memphis has one other curse than the plague, and that curse is her rich men. For mean, selfish penuriousness, we think the rich men of Memphis can beat the world, ancient or modern, and there is not a man standing here today fighting the greatest plague in all history, that will not indorse this sentiment."

—Last year in Massachusetts 12,737 couples were joined in the bonds of wedlock. Of these there were 9,815 bachelors who chose maidens to be their wives, and 608 who chose widows; while 1,396 widowers married maidens, and 818 married widows. From this it appears that 788 more widowers than widows were married again, and that 1,396 maidens married widowers, when only 608 bachelors married widows.

—Ayers Whitaker, Treasurer of Woodford County, Illinois, is found to be a defaulter to the amount of $30,000, of which $19,000 is due to the State. He has run away, taking valuable papers along with him.

☞If your spectacles don't suit you, try a pair of the Celebrated Perfected Spectacles. They succeed where others fail. For sale only by A. E. Bayliss, Jeweler, Mill St., between Wood and Pond, Bristol, Pa.

HUNTER AND GRAHAM.

An adjourned court was held in Camden on Monday, to dispose of certain cases. No action was taken in the Hunter matter, however. The October term will be prolonged into November, in order to meet the decision of the Court of Errors. Graham's trial, it is said, will come up in October, and it is believed that he will plead guilty of manslaughter.

KEARNEY AT HOME.

The resolution adopted at the recent meeting of the California National Greenback-Labor State Committee in San Francisco reads thus:

Resolved, That we do not indorse nor will we in any way affiliate with Denis Kearney, and we do most earnestly deprecate the action of the Eastern clubs of this party in their reception of the blatant, profane, and low humbug, as he does not in any way represent the sentiments of the working men of California.

A BRIDE DRIVEN CRAZY.

Mrs. Mary Martin, of Salem, Ind., was taken on Monday morning last to the Hospital for the Insane at Indianapolis. Her case is a sad one. Some four years ago she became insane and was sent there, and shortly after returned cured. She married about 10 days ago, and at night the young men and boys got up a *charivari*. They used guns, pistols, horns, bells, and pans, making a fearful din. The noise and yells so affected Mrs. Martin that her nerves were literally unstrung, and in 24 hours she was a wild, raving maniac. It took three persons to manage her.

DEATH FROM A CAT'S BITE.

Boston papers record that about seven weeks ago Mr. Isaac W. Nuvy, a lumplighter, and the oldest in the employment of that city, was sitting upon the steps of his house, when a cat crossed the street, and, coming up to him, rubbed against his leg. He reached down to pat the cat on the head, and the animal bit him on the right thumb. He thought nothing of it at the time, but the thumb did not begin to heal until about two weeks ago, when it discharged a small piece of bone. On Sunday night last he felt a pain in his arm and a general feeling of lassitude, and Monday morning he was worse and found it impossible to drink a glass of water. He consulted Dr. Street, who advised him to go to the Massachusetts General Hospital, which he did. He was rational up to Tuesday night. Wednesday morning he said he had slept about four hours, but during that time he had been wandering about his room and the corridor outside. He complained of a feeling of suffocation and wanted the windows opened. At nine o'clock he drank a wineglassful of water. After that time he grew worse, had convulsions, and died at 1:30 Wednesday afternoon.

THE ELECTION IN MAINE.

A REPUBLICAN SUMMING-UP OF THE RESULT.

We can now tell pretty accurately what we have gained and what lost in the election of Monday, and what are the prospects of the immediate future in our own State. Reed, Frye, and Lindsey are handsomely elected to Congress, Reed having a plurality of about 4,300, and the others about 3,000 each. Anderson, the Democratic candidate in this district, is buried so deep as to be quite beyond the hope of political resurrection. He played fast and loose with great public questions, tried to be all things to all men, and has his reward. In the Second District Major S. C. Belcher, the Democratic candidate, made an honorable fight in a straight forward and manly fashion on the basis of honest money, and, though defeated, he is not dishonored, and has the respect and confidence of all good men. In the Fourth and Fifth Districts a gallant fight was made for honest money, but the immense stampede into the Greenback camp was too much for them, and the State of Maine must have the disgrace of seeing George W. Ladd and Thompson H. Murch misrepresent her at Washington for two years. The defeat of Eugene Hale is a national calamity, and the echoes from all parts of the country bring tidings of regret and disappointment. That such a man as he should be supplanted by such a man as Murch is peculiarly grievous, and the men of Waldo, with honest hearts but bewildered heads, who have effected it, must suffer bitter chagrin and mortification when they come to calmly reflect on what they have done. The delegation from Maine consists of three honest-money men, one soft-money demagogue, and one wild-eyed Communist. Shame, indeed, that so it must be!

In respect of our State ticket the situation is bad enough, yet not without consolations. The great vote for Connor shows the unity and strength of the Republican party. The Senate is strongly Republican, and we shall probably have a clear majority on joint ballot of the Legislature, which insures the election of Republicans to all the State offices and the Governor's Council. As to the choice for Governor, the House of Representatives must send two names, selected from the four persons receiving the highest number of votes to the Senate, which body then chooses one of the two as Governor. The Republicans will have nearly one-half the House, especially if the seats are given to the Republicans from Portland, as is quite likely on account of the frauds in the Democratic Ward 4. Some of the hard-money Democratic members will certainly act with the Republicans, and most of them probably will, so that it is nearly certain that the two names sent to the Senate will be Connor and Garcelon. Thus the Greenbackers will find their "victory," as they call it, very barren of results so far as the State Government is connected.

The general outcome of all this is interesting to contemplate. The financial question must obviously be the leading subject of political discussion for many years. The large vote thrown by the Greenbackers will strengthen and encourage them, and will attract to their standard adventurers from both parties. The Democratic party east of the Kennebec River has ceased to exist. The Greenback anaconda has swallowed it bodily. West of the Kennebec it is broken, disorganized and disintegrated. The Greenbackers are the second party in the State in point of numbers, and will be so for many years. The o will be a hard-money party and a soft-money ey party. There is no room for a third party, nor would self-respecting men care to belong to a little organization vibrating between the two great ones. Intelligent Democrats may as well look the matter squarely in the face. They must come with us or go with the Greenbackers. To honest-money Democrats we hold out our hands. They belong with us, and we will welcome them. Let those who think alike act together.—*Portland (Me.) Press.*

☞A WORD OF CAUTION TO THE PUBLIC.—We have seen the ravages of death and disease all through the cities of the South, caused in part, or greatly aggravated, by the imperfect sanitary condition of some of the Southern cities at the breaking out of the fearful plague and pestilence that has been carrying off its thousands; it behooves us one and all to be in readiness at all times—not put off until to-morrow what had better be done to-day. Remember the old proverb, delays are dangerous. While speaking of this subject, we are reminded that it is now the season of the year that every housekeeper should look to it at once, and see that their stoves, furnaces, heaters, &c., are in proper order for the coming cold weather; if they are not, have them attended to at once, and not put it off until everyone is busy, and cold weather is upon us, and furnaces out of order, consequently no fires; children taking colds; wives cross and snappish (you know how it is yourself); whereas, if everything is in order, you can just light the fire the first cold day, and have a warm, pleasant home, and wife will wear a smile on her face, and everything will be lovely. That what's the matter. We know of no one, either in city or country, better qualified to attend to our wants, or anything appertaining to the heating line, than Thomas Barnard, of the Bristol Stove House, No. 18 Mill street, Bristol, for he has had large experience in New York city, of some fourteen years, in furnace and range business, and we feel confident in saying that any work entrusted to him will meet with prompt attention, and will be done in a workmanlike manner, and at either greenback or hard money prices. Give him a call and be convinced; he is also prepared to do roofing at the bottom prices, for cash. Also tin, sheet-iron, copper and zinc manufactured to order. Full line of stoves, cooking, hall, parlor, store, or office, furnaces, parlor, heaters, ranges, &c., at less than city prices, for cash. Give him a call. THOMAS BARNARD, Bristol Stove House, 18 Mill Street, Bristol, Pa. All orders by mail promptly attended to.

☞Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup 25 cts.; Sterling's Anti-Bilious Tincture 25cts., at Parker's Drug Store, 63 Mill street.

☞Sulphur Soap 15 cts., at Parker's Drug Store.

☞Dobbins' starch polish, which gives that brilliant polish peculiar to fine laundry work is for sale in Bristol, at J. Wesley Wright's store. It costs but little to try it.

—Matilda Stanley, who was recognized as Queen of the Gypsies by all tribes throughout the United States, was buried on Sunday at Woodlawn Cemetery, Dayton, O. She was a woman of great influence with her race. She died at Vicksburg last winter, at which time her body was embalmed and preserved for final burial. The funeral attracted many visitors from the surrounding country, and it is estimated that over 25,000 persons were present in the cemetery, representatives of prominent Gypsy families from all parts of the United States and Canada having assembled there for the occasion. The ceremony was conducted by a minister of the Church of the United Brethren, and did not differ from that of a Christian funeral. For some time past Dayton has been the headquarters of the Gypsies in this country, and the King, the husband of the Queen, lives near the city, where he owns a large tract of ground.

—The debt of Philadelphia on the 1st of January, 1872, was in round figures $53,270,000. On January 1st, 1878, it was $73,015,000; an increase of $20,345,000 in six years, or at the rate of $3,250,000 a year.

☞LADY BEAUTIFIERS.—Ladies, you cannot make fair, rosy cheeks and sparkling eyes with all the cosmetics of France, or beautifiers of the world, while in poor health, and nothing will give you such good health, strength and beauty as Hop Bitters. A trial is certain proof. See another column.

MONETARY AND COMMERCIAL.

18 SOUTH THIRD ST., PHILADELPHIA, September 11, 1878—4 P. M.

EDITOR GAZETTE:—Pennsylvania R. R. opened at 44¾ and at once declined to 44⅛. It sold off to 43, and stood for some little time 43⅞-¾. It then went to 44½, and suddenly to 44¾, closing 44⅜-½.

Reading opened at 16⅝ and sold off to 16¼ on short sellers' options, but closes 16⅜-⅝.

Lehigh Navigation closes 18⅝-¾.

Money loaned at 4 per cent.

Gold opened at 100⅜ and closes at same.

Yours truly, MARIS & SMITH.

Philadelphia Markets.

FLOUR.—Market more active at $5.75 for extra family old stock, and $4.87 to 5 for new. Fancy brands $6.50 to 8.50. Rye Flour $3.25 Corn meal $2.75. Bran $15 to 15.50 per ton.

GRAIN.—Prime amber wheat is higher but other grades are neglected. Red $1.00, amber, $1.07, choice white $1.08. Corn 32 to 62½c. Rye 60 to 62c. New white oats, 26c., old white 30 to 31c. mixed, 27c.

SEEDS.—Clover 7¼ to 7½c. per lb.; Timothy $1.25 to $1.50 per bushel, and Flax $1.45 to 1.47.

PROVISIONS.—Mess pork, $10 a 10.50. Bacon Hams 11¾ to 12¼c. Sides 7¾ to 8c. Steam rendered lard 7¾c.; kettle rendered 7¾c. Extra creamery butter, 21 to 23c., do. firsts 17 to 20c.; tubs, 18 to 20c.; Pennsylvania prints, 20 to 25c. Choice factory cheese, 8¼ to 9c.; fair to good 7¼ to 8c.; skimmed 5¾ to 6c. Strictly fresh eggs 18 to 19c.; Western 17c.

Philadelphia Cattle Market.

Beef cattle were in fair demand and prices were rather firmer. 2500 head arrived and sold at 5¼ a 5¾c. for extra Pennsylvania and Western steers; 4¾a5c. for fair to good, and 3¾a4¼c. per pound gross for common, as to quality. Sheep sold at 3¾a4¼c. per lb., as to quality. Lambs sell at 4a6c., as to condition. Hogs were unchanged; 4000 head sold at 4¾a7c. per pound, as to quality.

HAY AND STRAW MARKET—During the past week there were 270 loads of hay and 67 of straw weighed and sold at the Farmers' Market, at the following prices: Prime Timothy per 100 pounds, 60a70c.; mixed, 46a50c.; Straw, 45a55c.

Special Notices.

PURSELL'S

Cholerine Mixture

CURES

CHOLERA MORBUS, COLIC, DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY, &c., &c.

50 Cents a bottle.

S. W. Corner Mill and Cedar Sts.,

BRISTOL, PA.

Eagle Condensed Milk. 25c.

PURE PARIS GREEN,

Reduced to 40 Cents a pound.

H. PURSELL.

DR. C. W. GLEASON'S RESTORATIVE REMEDIES.

DR. GLEASON'S LUNG RESTORATIVE is a POSITIVE CURE for Coughs, Colds and early stages of Consumption. Take it in time. Sample bottles, 25 cents.

DR. GLEASON'S LIVER RESTORATIVE is a SURE CURE for Liver Complaint, Biliousness, Indigestion, etc. Test it. Sample bottles, 25 cents. DR. GLEASON'S STOMACH RESTORATIVE CURES DYSPEPSIA.

DR. GLEASON'S GOLDEN ELIXIR or UNIVERSAL TONIC, an invaluable and invigorating Tonic for the Cure of all cases of DEBILITY and BROKEN DOWN CONSTITUTIONS.

DR. GLEASON'S SALINE APERIENT Acts on the Liver, Skin, Kidneys and Blood, Cleanses the entire system of all morbid matter, etc. Invaluable Spring Medicine.

DR. GLEASON'S LAXATIVE WAFERS, highly Aromatic, cures HABITUAL CONSTIPATION, Piles, etc. Sample box, 25 Cents.

For sale by JOSEPH PARKER, druggist, No. 63 Mill Street, Bristol, Pa.

Principal Depot, Philadelphia. 229

USE

Dr. Van Dyke's Sulphur Soap.

The LEADING EXTERNAL SPECIFIC for DISEASES of the SKIN and beautifier of the COMPLEXION; for the Bath, Toilet and Nursery; is *recommended* by PHYSICIANS. SOLD by DRUGGISTS. PRICE 25 Cents box; 3 Cakes, 60 cents. E. S. WEBSTER, Prop., 50 N. Fifth St., Philadelphia. 254

100. For Sale. 100.

I HAVE ONE HUNDRED BUSHELS of PRIME NEW TIMOTHY SEED for sale, which is hard to beat in quality. All kinds of grain taken in exchange for Seed, at the Newportville Mills, Bucks County, Pa. 289 ISAAC C. FETTER.

For Sale.

THE Large THREE-STORY BRICK HOUSE at the north corner of RADCLIFFE AND PENN Sts., containing 12 rooms. It is beautifully located—second to none in Bristol—well built, nearly new, and conveniently arranged throughout. Inquire of 176 M. A. WALMSLEY, Bristol, Pa.

JOSEPH W. THOMPSON, HATS, CAPS AND STRAW GOODS, No. 1209 North Second Street, East Side, Four doors above Girard Ave., PHILADELPHIA. A full assortment of Umbrellas. 27

W. H. RHODES, PHOTOGRAPHER, No. 1800 Frankford Ave., Corner Montgomery Avenue, And 1316 Girard Ave., below Broad St., PHILADELPHIA.

I HAVE lately introduced a number of new and artistic styles of Pictures, to which I call your attention.

LARGE PHOTOGRAPHS in Oil, Crayon, India Ink and Water Colors. Established and in successful operation since 1860. 628

Miscellaneous.

—AN—

EXCURSION TO THE CITY

Will COST Nothing

—IF YOU—

VISIT THE

GRAND DEPOT,

Thirteenth St., Market to Chestnut,

"To Shop"

This great store of MR. WANAMAKER

is something like the Centennial Exhibition,

So vast is the Building,
So vast is the variety of Goods,
So vast is crowds of People,
So vast is the stock of Dry Goods,
So vast is the stock of Clothing,
So vast is the stock of Shoes,
So vast is the stock of Hats,
So vast is the stock of Fancy Goods.

A hearty invitation to one and all

—TO THE—

GREAT STORE OF THE PEOPLE

—WHERE—

No one is urged to buy,
No one is compelled to keep goods,
No one is over-charged
No one is dissatisfied,

—AND THERE ARE—

No Stairs to Climb,
No Dark Corners,
No impatience in waiting on you.

☞*The stock in July will be kept up expressly for those who come that mouth to the city.*

John Wanamaker.

GRAND DEPOT,

The Largest Dry Goods Store,

PHILADELPHIA.

FALL CAMPAIGN

COMMENCED!

I AM NOW OPENING ALMOST DAILY GOODS FOR THE FALL TRADE AT PRICES THAT ARE EXTREMELY LOW.

Just Opened, a case of

COTTON FLANNELS.

Comprising a full line, from 8c. to 20c. yard.

Also, a large stock of

ZEPHYRS, GERMANTOWN,

AND

SHETLAND YARNS.

Butterick's Catalogue and Fashion Sheets

For Fall, now ready,

AT

J. Wesley Wright's

Next to Canal Bridge,

MILL STREET,

BRISTOL, PA.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.
NEW YORK DIVISION.

Trains to and from Bristol Station

For Philadelphia.

Kensington Depot, 7:12, 7:40, 8:26, 9:39 A. M., 12:26, 3:44, 6:06, and 7:21, P. M. West Phila. Depot, 6:25, 10:55 A. M., and 1:29, 2:09, 7:01 and 9:56 P. M. On Sundays, Kensington Depot, 12:26, and 5:27 P. M. West Phila. Depot, at 8:56 and 7:01 P. M.

For New York.

At 1:16, 5:23, 9:21, and 12:16 A. M., 2:39, 6:21, and 7:14 P. M. Sunday trains 9:21 A. M., and 8:17 P. M.

For Trenton.

At 5:23, 9:21, 11:09, and 12:47 A. M., 2:39, 2:53, 6:34, 6:44, 6:12, 6:21, 7:05, 7:14, and 9:06 P. M. On Sundays, 9:21 9:53, A. M. and 2:53, 8:17, P. M.

☞The 5:23, 1:09, 11:47, A. M., 2:53, 4:21, and 6:12 P. M. trains connect with Belvidere Division.

From Trenton.

At 6:40, 7:10, 8:00, 8:15, and 10:14 A. M., 12:00 M., 1:05, 2:50, 3:20, 6:15, 6:55, and 9:35 P. M. On Sundays, 12:00 noon, 5:00, 6:45, and 9:35 P. M.

From Philadelphia.

Leaves Kensington Depot, at 7:40, and 10:15 A. M. 2:10, 4:00, 4:30, 5:30, 6:15, and 8:20 P. M. West Philadelphia Depot, at 8:30 and 11:00 A. M., and 2:00, 5:30 and 7:00 P. M. and 12:00 night.

From New York.

At 7:25, 8:15, and 10:55 A. M., 12:55, 4:55, and 7:25 P. M.

From Philadelphia, Westward.

Trains leave West Philadelphia for Harrisburg, Pittsburg and the West, at 8:00, A. M., and 12.55 6.15, P. M., daily, except Sunday, and 7:20, 9.10 A. M. 11.55, P. M., daily.

For Harrisburg, Williamsport, the Oil Regions and Erie, at 12.55 and 11.55, P. M.

For Harrisburg, Elmira, Canandaigua, Niagara Falls, &c., at 7.20, A. M.

A Through Passenger Train, especially for parties moving westward, leaves Philadelphia at 7.20 A. M., daily, except Monday. For passage by this train, application should be made to Charles Funk, Agent, 116 Market Street, Philadelphia, where first class and emigrant tickets can be obtained.

For further information see time tables which can be obtained at the ticket office.

F. THOMSON, Gen. Manager. J. P. FARMER, Gen. Pass. Agent.
G. W. BARKER, Supt. N. Y. Division.
F. W. JACKSON, Gen. Supt. U. R. R. of N. J. Division. 60

Trips Resumed.

THE STEAMBOAT COLUMBIA,

ON and after Thursday, April 11th, the Steamboat Columbia, will leave Bristol for Philadelphia, at 7.15 A. M. and 4 P. M., touching at Burlington, Beverly, Riverton, Torresdale and Andalusia. Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 2 and 5.15 P. M. Fare, 25c each way. Excursion, 40c. 196

THE STEAMBOAT TWILIGHT

LEAVES CHESTNUT STREET WHARF, Philadelphia, at 7 A. M. and 3 P. M., for Burlington, Bristol and Florence, stopping at Tacony, Riverton, House of Correction, Torresdale, Delanco, Andalusia, and Beverly. Returning, leaves Florence at 10 o'clock A. M. and Bristol at 10:30 A. M., and 5 o'clock P. M., stopping at all the above Landings each way. 195

The Steamboat Nelly White

AFTER having been thoroughly repainted and handsomely painted is resumed her trips between Bordentown and Philadelphia, stopping at the following places.

Leave Bordentown at 7 o'clock A. M.; White Hill, 7.10; Penn's Manor, 7.20; Florence, 7.35; Hazards, 7.40; Bristol, 8.00; Burlington, 8.10; Beverly, 8.30. Returning, leave Philadelphia, Arch street wharf, at 5.30 P. M.

Trips Resumed to Trenton.

THE STEAMER EDWIN FORREST

Will leave Arch street wharf, Philadelphia touching at Tacony, Torresdale, Beverly, Burlington, Bristol, Florence, Penn's Manor, White Hill and Trenton.

Leave Arch st. wharf.	Leave South Trenton.
Thursd'y, 19, 6¾ A. M.	Thursday, 19, 9¾ A.M.
Friday, 20, 6¾ A. M.	Friday, 20, 10¾ A.M.
Saturday, 21, 8 A. M.	Saturday, 21, 12 M.
Monday, 23, 9 A. M.	Monday, 23, 2 P.M.
Tuesday, 24, 10 A. M.	Tuesday, 24, 3 P.M.
Wedn'day, 25, 10 A. M.	Wedn'day, 25, 3 P.M.
Thursday, 26, 11 A. M.	Thursday, 26, 3 P.M.

Leaves Bristol about one hour and a half after leaving Philadelphia or Trenton.

Fare, Philad'a to Trenton, 40cts. Excursion, 60 cts.

All other places, 25 cts. Excursion, 40 cts. 176

FRANK P. ADAMS, GENERAL INSURANCE AGENT, No. 10 Wood Street, BRISTOL, PA.

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

Bucks County Gazette.

Thursday, September 19, 1878.

The GAZETTE *has the largest circulation, with a single exception, of any weekly newspaper published in Bucks County.*

BRISTOL POST OFFICE.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF MAILS

PHILADELPHIA.—Arrives 7.00, 8.15, A.M., 3.00 5.00 and 8.30 P.M. Closes 5.15 and 10.15, A.M., 2.30, 5.15 and 7.15 P.M.

NEW YORK.—Arrives 7.00 and 11.00 A.M., and 7.30 P.M. Closes 8.15 and 10.45 A.M., 2.30, and 6.30 P.M.

NEW YORK WAY MAILS.—Close at 8.00, A.M. and 4.0 P.M.

TRENTON.—Arrives 7.00 and 11.00 A.M., 5.00 and 8.00 P.M. Closes 8.00 and 10.15 A.M., and 5.30 P.M.

TELEGRAPH, PENN VALLEY AND OFFICERS ON THE DELAWARE D. L. & W. R. R.—Arrive at 5.00 P.M., and close at 8.00 A.M.

MORRISVILLE.—Arrives at 11.30 A.M., and 5.00 and 8.00 P.M.

DOYLESTOWN AND OXFORD VALLEY.—Arrive at 10.00 A.M., and Closes at 10.15 A.M.

Mails for the South and West go by every Philadelphia mail.

On Sundays, Philadelphia and Western close at 7.15 P.M.

Letters not called for are advertised every day in the BUCKS COUNTY GAZETTE.

Office hours from 7.00 A.M., to 8.30 P.M.

W. B. BAKER, Postmaster.

SORTS.

—First-class art gallery at Fair to-morrow.

—Livingston Mill is running on three-quarter time.

—Most of our citizens are laying in their winter supply of coal.

—Harold Peirce is considered the best shot in the Archery Club.

—Three new arrivals in the Second Ward during the past week.

—Pay your School tax. Esquire Bailey is ready to receive it.

—Housekeepers are making reductions in the wages of servant girls.

—The preaching on canal boats by Mrs. Dance draws large audiences.

—In 1801 ground sold on Radcliffe street for less than a dollar foot front.

—Conductors and brakemen on the Pennsylvania Railroad are to be numbered.

—The Odd Fellows of Bristol had the largest turnout in Yardleyville, on Saturday.

—A crowd of twenty-six tramps spent most of last Monday along the Hollow Creek.

—Several very pretty tombstones have lately been placed in the Episcopal graveyard.

—In 1795 the yellow fever was in Bristol, and the Episcopal Church was used as a Hospital.

—Green apples nearly caused a death on Bath street, last Saturday. Children should be careful.

—William Pheris is going into the milk business. Next week his wagon will be seen on the street.

A man in Norway caught a fish weighing 1,000 pounds. How would that suit our Bristol fishermen.

—A number of the Bristol boys did a lively business in Yardleyville, last Saturday, in the oyster and peanut trade.

—A Greensburg storekeeper sold his entire stock of crackers and cheese to a hungry Bristol Odd Fellow last Saturday.

—A foreign tramp was in town last Sunday who boasted he had not done a day's work since his arrival in this country, twelve years ago.

—The ringing of the Town Hall bell on Monday night last, caused some persons to think it was a fire alarm, and a commotion was raised in Back Lane street.

—The Bristol Institute will hold its first meeting for this season on Tuesday evening, October 1st, at Washington Hall. An interesting programme may be expected.

—Edward and Joshua Prickett, who helped themselves to potatoes from the farm of Richard Gowan, received a sentence of one dollar and costs and ten days' imprisonment.

—At the Presbyterian church on Sunday morning, the collection taken up for the benefit of the yellow fever sufferers amounted to $85.10, and in the Sunday School, $18.50 were contributed.

—Young Sutherland, who was arrested in Bristol several weeks ago, on the charge of larceny, and taken to Philadelphia for trial, appeared before Judge Hare, on Saturday last, and was remanded for trial.

—J. Herbert Sheild, of Providence R. I., the most prominent sanitary engineer in this country, has been secured by the committee instructed to do so by Council to visit Bristol, and give the benefit of his ideas as to the best mode of draining the town.

—This evening in the Grove, a public meeting will be held under the auspices of the Washington Cornet Band, to take action for the relief of the Southern sufferers. Rev. Dr. Knox, Rev. Dr. Cunningham, and Rev. W. H. Conard will deliver addresses, and the band will furnish the music.

—The entertainment, to be given to-morrow afternoon and evening for the benefit of the yellow fever sufferers, will have great attractions. Fine music will enliven a scene made beautiful by displays of flowers, fruit and fancy articles. Ample provision will be made for the inner man at reasonable prices, and the little ones will find great delight, at small cost, in "The House that Jack Built." Bristol is never behindhand in works of charity, and a large attendance is looked for. Don't forget to-morrow afternoon and evening, in the house lately occupied by Mrs. Pierson. Doors open at half-past three.

—The quarterly meeting exercises of the colored folks at the Grove on Sunday, were quite successful and were well attended. In the afternoon there was a large gathering of people nearly if not quite three hundred being present, the majority white people. The Rev. Mr. Stewart, a young colored minister from Philadelphia, preached an able sermon, which was made more attractive by the eloquence with which it was delivered. At the conclusion of his remarks a collection was taken up for the benefit of the pastor, and as twenty dollars was all that was asked for the numerous collectors, after canvassing the congregation several times, soon raised that amount, and as Brother Blake had promised that "Old Hundred" should be sung when the collection was through with, the doxology was started but by some means "Old Hundred" was lost somewhere in woods, and the well known church tune "Sessions" substituted instead. In the evening in their church, Mr. Stewart preached again to a crowded house, many persons being unable to get in. Squire Bailey also delivered an exhortation, after which the congregation was dismissed by Rev. W. C. Hendrickson, who pronounced the benediction. Seven dollars more were collected in the evening towards the pastor's salary.

—Morton A. Walmsley was absent from home last week attending Court, and all his family were away also. On Friday his daughter returned and was surprised to find upon entering the house that somebody had been there during the absence of the family, and ransacked the house from top to bottom. Every box, bureau, trunk, and closet that could be found, was over-hauled, and clothing and goods of all kinds were strewn about the floors, as well as various papers, such as deeds, mortgages, etc., and affairs presented appearance of confusion generally. Among the articles taken, were eight silk dresses, a large quantity of jewelry, an open face gold watch, a lot of silver ware, an overcoat, and most of the wedding presents of Mrs. Foster, Mr. Walmsley's married daughter. The burglars were very particular and selected only the best of what they came across, and the discrimination they used, shows that they are experienced judges in such matters. It is impossible to tell exactly what the loss is, but it amounts to not less than $500. It was reported that Mark Daniels, whose exploits are familiar to everybody in the neighborhood, had been seen in Bristol last week, so an officer went to Beverly on Monday, and armed with a search warrant, made a thorough investigation of Daniels' house, but found no trace of the stolen property.

The Young Democracy vs. The Ring.

The Young Democracy had another meeting on Tuesday evening to select delegates to be voted for at the Town Hall, on Saturday evening next. The call for the meeting was addressed to the whole Democratic party of the borough, so that any Democrat, whether a member of the club or not, would have had a right to be present and have a voice in the proceedings. After the usual preliminary business, a copy of a poster, which that afternoon had been put up all over town, was read, having J. Wilson Closson's name as Standing Committee-man attached to it, and being as follows:

"*To the Democratic voters of Bristol:* A call issued by the Thomas F. Doyle Association, calling a public meeting in the engine house for this (Tuesday) evening, under the guise of a public meeting to select delegates to attend the County Convention, is a fraud. Fourteen of the delegates out of the fifteen proposed, have already been selected by two or three of the leaders of that club, leaving but one for the meeting to decide upon. There has been no call issued by the persons authorized by the Standing Committee, and the Democrats are hereby notified that the regular call will be issued by those having the authority to do so, in due time. It is hoped that the Democracy of the borough will not recognize the call of the Thomas F. Doyle Club, as it is not in the interest of the Democratic party. J. WILSON CLOSSON, Standing Committee-man."

As soon as the reading of the poster was finished, George E. Stout offered a resolution, and moved that it be printed and circulated throughout the borough, which was unanimously adopted. The resolution is quite piquant, and is interesting reading, as will be seen by the following copy.

The ring charges that this Club belongs to one Thomas Doyle, and that there is nothing Democratic about it. We wish to inform the ring element of the party that this is not Thomas Doyle's club, or any other man's, but it is a club of the Democratic voters opposed to the ring.

We would inform the ring that we, the Democratic voters, are determined to use all honorable means to defeat the ring leaders in their falsity to the party; we would call on all persons voting the Democratic ticket, to stand by the nominees made from the people, and by the people, against ring rule, and defeat to the party, as all voters of the party must see that under the rulings of the ring, the party has lost a great number of its voters. Come out on Saturday and show by your votes that the verdict is—Down with the ring that calls you all a fraud. By order of the Young Men's Democratic Club.

The election of delegates then took place, and J. W. Martin, Symington Phillips, Charles H. Fenton, Robert Rogers, Wm. Fenton, Thomas B. Douglass, William H. Holt, William H. Tennison, John Chambers, Al. Percy, William S. Daniels, Monroe Book, Frank Ward, Al. Stout, Terrence Brady, Patrick Fallon, George W. Brown, Robert W. Holt, Jr., were chosen, and after retiring for a few minutes, reported that they had chosen from among their number, James W. Martin, as Congressional delegate. After a little speech making the meeting adjourned.

Drainage.

EDITOR GAZETTE:—I have read with pleasure your several editorials and communications upon the sewerage question, if for no other reason, because they evince something of an awakening to a realization of its importance.

There cannot be too much said in behalf of the prompt construction throughout the town of a thorough and efficient system of sewerage.

It is true that we hear objections to the discussion of the subject in the columns of the GAZETTE, lest it should add to the unjust reputation the town has abroad as being unhealthy; but a wise and judicious discussion and adoption of precaution and measures for the future, is not a condemnation of the present. Neither is a recognition of an evil inseparable from a compact population; to be accepted as an evidence against the healthfulness of a locality.

There can be no question that the location of this town has every requisite for healthfulness. Its elevation being so much above tide water that every part of it is susceptible of being drained with unusual ease, and relieved of all household and other wastes with such promptness as to prevent them becoming injurious to health. When the borough was but a country village, with perhaps one street closely built, it was well enough to rely upon the soil to absorb, and the air to carry off the refuse water, but now that it covers nearly a square mile with every foot of the frontage on street after street covered with houses, to neglect the necessary sanitary measures is to imperil the life of every citizen in it.

A small back yard cannot be made the receptacle of kitchen slops without becoming a pest hole to send forth into the windows of every house in the vicinity the seeds of disease. Residences replete with the conveniences and luxuries that wealth procures cannot do so if their refuse matter into sinks on their own premises, there to fester and rank without poisoning the wells adjacent and converting the summer breezes into messengers of death.

It is the neglect of sanitary measures essential to the health of every town, no matter where situated, that makes it possible for a ravaging disease to sweep through city after city, not only desolating isolated houses, but sometimes almost annihilating the population. This penalty we cannot hope to long escape if we knowingly suffer the danger to grow up around us, making no effort toward its abatement.

There are many blocks in this town to-day in which it is impossible to breath one atom of unpoisoned atmosphere. The writer recently had occasion to sit a few minutes in a back room on Mill street, where the stench from the kitchen gutter was insufferable. It is not possible to occupy such premises or the adjacent ones without detriment to health. It may not become immediately apparent but the system of one living in such an atmosphere is rendered unable to resist the attacks of disease, and the victim becomes an easy prey to the first epidemic that comes along. The only remedy for this is untiring vigilance, and every precaution to prevent the accumulation of filth and decomposing matter. In a town it is essential that everything for which there is no further use be promptly removed beyond its limits, and particularly all liquid substances and those containing moisture. For much the larger part of such dangerous matter, the sewer is found to be the most efficient and cheapest method of removal. Every street should be provided with an outlet of this kind, every householder should be required to get his waste into the sewer in the most direct manner. Every house should be provided with brick or terra-cotta gutters, and the yards sufficiently paved to allow of daily washing.

Without this we cannot expect to escape the ravages of disease that occasionally fall to the lot of almost every town. With it we need have no fear of the health of the borough or its reputation abroad.

There should be no time lost in its accomplishment, every other public expenditure beyond the daily current expenses should be postponed till this is done.

If the condition of Adams' Hollow Creek, and the offensive refuse thrown into it from the worsted mill can be made an influence to hasten the work, then the selection of this location by the Messrs. Grundy will have proved a blessing to us indeed.

—Lewis Patterson recently took pity on a young tramp who applied to him for work, and hired him to assist about his place, and treated him as if he had been always a member of his household, and it is probable the young man would still be in Uncle Lew's employ, but for the fact that he took a fancy to resume his tramp life again. There was nothing strange in that, and we don't know that there was anything strange in the young fellow's going around among Mr. Patterson's customers and collecting bills amounting to $25, and leaving the place so suddenly that he forget to give the money to his employer.

—In Caboon's Hall, next Tuesday evening, a concert and entertainment, consisting of vocal and instrumental music, pantomime, etc. will take place under the direction of some of Bristol's charitable people, who hope there will be a good attendance, as the proceeds are to go to the Southern relief fund. Vandegrift and Willingmyer's orchestra will also be present on this occasion.

County Superintendent Woodruff visited our public schools on Tuesday, and found affairs in a flourishing condition. Our county is a large one and when Prof. Woodruff comes to be spread over the whole of it, we do not get as much benefit from his large experience as we might under other circumstances.

—Bristol is located on an Island.

BASE BALL ITEMS.

The Keystone Club goes to Laughorne to beat the Laughorne Club and is vanquished by Philadelphians.

The Keystone club challenged the Laughorne club to play a game last Saturday, which was accepted, and at the appointed time a wagon and four horses which had been chartered for the occasion, conveyed thirty-one "Bristolians," including the players out to Laughorne, with flying colors, and although the seats broke down every few minutes, and in one instance deposited in the persons of two individuals about 500 pounds avoirdupois weight, in the bottom of the wagon the whole party reached their destination in no more demoralized a condition than any other thirty-one compactly crowded self-respecting persons might be expected to get into. Two Bristol youths tried the uncertainty of navigating two "ships of the canal" commonly called mules, out to the ball grounds, and one made a complete success, while the other performed an involuntary gymnastic exercise, ending by flourishing his heels for an instant in the air and then plunging headlong into a ditch before he got his craft under control.

It was nearly half past three o'clock when the game was called, and the Keystone losing the toss were sent to the bat. Not until then was it known that instead of a Laughorne nine they had what our Southern friends would have called a club of "carpet-baggers" as antagonists, as the pitcher, catcher and third baseman were experienced players from Philadelphia, hired for the occasion, while neither Low Hall at centre field, nor Vandegrift at right field, have ever to our knowledge been known either to claim Laughorne as their residence or that they were members of the club there.

The Keystone faced the music, however, and as the pitcher was an adept at curving the ball, our boys were pretty well puzzled, and as striking the air instead of the ball is not liable to secure many bases, it was not long before the side was out without scoring a run. The four Laughorne players, the three Philadelphians, and Hall, and Vandegrift, then took their turns at the bat, and by the failure of Downing at left field to get up to a fly in that quarter, a muff of a fly by McClain, and the ease with which Dickey's pitching was batted, seven runs were secured before the Keystone came to the bat again, and the curve pitching produced another blank, but the four Laughorne players etc., did not get a run in the second inning either. In the third and fourth innings the score was brought up to 10 for the Laughorne and 2 for their opponents, and in the next inning the Keystone was again blanked, while the other nine by strong batting secured 7 more runs. The remainder of the game was of very little interest as the contest was virtually decided in the first inning, when the score was 7 to 0 in favor of the home nine. But in the sixth inning the Keystone made one run, and when they took the field, Downing went in as pitcher for two innings, and was so effective that only one run was made and that by an overthrow, and then Hibbs tried his hand in the other two innings, which were each blanks for the Laughorne greatly to their surprise, so that in the four last innings the Keystone had the advantage, scoring 7 runs to 1 for their opponents, and if there had been a change of pitchers earlier in the game they would have stood some chance of winning.

Terry one of the four Laughorne players, made himself conspicuous by disputing the decisions of the umpire, whom his friends themselves selected, and although everybody else was apparently satisfied, the umpire refused to retain the position, and an individual who knew very little of the rules of the game, umpired the rest of the time. Following is the score.

KEYSTONE.	O.	R.	LAUGHORNE. (?)	O.	R.
Murray, c	1	1	Lecompt, 2 b	5	1
Dickey, p	5	0	Black, l f	4	2
D. Wright, 1 b	4	1	Hall, c f	2	3
G. Wright, 2 b	5	0	Terry, 1 b	3	3
Hibbs, 3 b	3	0	Green, p	5	0
McClain, s s	2	2	Vandegrift, r f	2	3
W. Downing, l f	4	1	Black, s s	4	2
Johnson, c f	2	2	Gross, 3 b	1	2
Harned, c f	1	1	Adams, c	3	2
	27	9		27	18

RUNS BY INNINGS.

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Laughorne	7	0	1	2	7	0	1	0	0	—18
Keystone	0	0	1	1	0	1	3	2	1	— 9

Time of game 2 hours and 15 minutes.

The game between the A. K. Joyce and the Tally-Ho clubs on Saturday, was a one sided affair, which was due to the good fielding of the former, and the pitching and catching of Muchmuff and Appleton. A fine play was made by Groom at second base, who caught a fly knocked by Butler while three men were on the bases, and getting on his base threw the ball to third, from where it was thrown to first, thus putting the three men out on the bases as well as Butler. Martin in the centre field made a difficult fly catch, which he had to run for, and Groom made a home run. When the Tally-Hohave had more practice, they will probably make a better showing than in the following score:

A. K. JOYCE.	O.	R.	TALLY-HO.	O.	R.
Sanderson 1 b	2	5	Porter, c	2	3
Appleton, c	6	2	Hogeland, p	2	1
Martin, 3 b	3	5	Butler, 1 b	2	2
Dougherty, s s	4	5	Balle, 2 b	4	0
Gray, l f	3	5	G. Loud'bough, 3b2		1
Githens, c f	1	7	W. White, ss	4	1
P. Winder, r f	4	5	Scull, l f	2	1
Groom, 2 b	1	7	M. Lou'bough, c f 4		2
Muchmuff, p	0	7	C. White, r f	2	1
	24	48		21	12

RUNS BY INNINGS.

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	
A. K. Joyce	7	7	5	5	0	9	7	8	—48
Tally-Ho	1	0	1	3	1	0	6	0	—12

Umpire—H. H. Benfer.

The Bristol-Eckford game was a close contest, and although owing to a split in the club and the absence of some of the players, there was a change in the field on the Bristol side, Joe Downing filling the pitcher's position, and Burr catching, the Bristol was victorious by a score of 10 to 8. The fielding on each side was about equal, but the Ecklords were entirely outbatted, as they could not understand the philosophy of Downings pitching.

BRISTOL.	O.	R.	ECKFORD.	O.	R.
Hulme, s s	3	2	G. Winder, c	2	2
Enston, 1 b	1	2	Michener, p	3	1
Packer, c f	4	1	Reade, 1 b	3	1
Stone, l f	4	0	Green, 2 b	3	1
J. Downing, p	1	2	Hill, 2 b	3	1
Burr, c	3	0	McDonald, s s	5	0
Barlow, 2 b	3	0	Simons, r f	3	0
G. Fenton, 3 b	2	2	Schuyler, c l	1	1
Joyce, r f	3	1	Rich, l f	2	1
	24	10		24	8

Eckford	1	0	0	2	3	2	0	0	—8
Bristol	2	2	1	0	0	5	0	0	—10

Next Saturday a Holmesburgh club is expected to visit Bristol and give the Keystone a tussle. The visitors are said to be a strong nine, and the Bristol boys will have to improve upon their Laughorne game if they hope to win. If there were less changing of positions in their nine, and when a player gets used to a position and plays it well, he were kept there, it seems reasonable that the efficiency of the club would be increased.

The A. K. Joyce go to Newportville Saturday to play the club at that name.

It is understood that the Bristol club will play a game with the other club of the same name on Saturday.

Two colored nines styling themselves respectively the "Crescent" and the "Shiners" had a contest on Monday, the "Crescent" seemed to have the advantge when the person furnishing this item left the field, and judging from the style in which the playing was going on, it is supposed the two clubs are playing yet, as the "Crescent" club was at the bat and the "Shiners" seemed almost in despair of getting the side out.

The Bristol-Eckford, and the Joyce-Tally-Ho games, were only eight innings, on account of darkness.

—George L. Smith, one of the Bristol men who went to Brazil in the employ of the Messrs. Collins, of Philadelphia, has returned to Bristol. He left South America, clandestinely, starting last July. He says that the reports of the laborers being badly treated, and being furnished with insufficient food, and that of a bad quality, are true; and states that Walter Bache and Frank Stradling are very anxious to get home, and would follow his example and run away, if the opportunity offered.

Let the fair and supper, in aid of the yellow fever sufferers, be well attended, so that Bristol may be able to send a contribution worthy of the place.

Good music at fair to-morrow evening.

The Grand Army Anniversary.

The Masonic Hall was last Friday evening gaily decorated with bunting and flowers. At the back was a sort of canopy formed by flags, in the centre of which was the handsome banner which was presented to the Post of the Grand Army here, and perched on the top of this canopy was a gilded eagle. The windows were festooned with flags, and at the top, in the centre, were shields representing the colors of different counties; reaching from the back of the room down the centre to nearly the doors, tables were placed, which, besides containing indications of forthcoming enjoyment for the inner man, were not without contributions to æsthetic tastes, as bouquets of flowers, of varied hues, decked the tables from one end to the other, at each end, however, muskets stacked together, served as flower holders. All these decorations and preparations were to make as enjoyable as possible the anniversary of H. Clay Beatty Post, in honor of the formation of which a grand camp fire was to be held that evening, to which a number of visitors had been invited, and were expected to participate. Our Post was promptly on hand, and went in a body to the depot to meet Bayard Post of Trenton, which accompanied by Winkle's band, arrived on the 7:21 train, and was escorted down to the Twilight's wharf to await the coming of Col. E. D. Baker Post, of Philadelphia. It was nearly nine o'clock when the tug bringing the party arrived, but they were soon ashore, and forming into line, with the band of the Washington Gray's at their head, joined the rest of the veterans, who were drawn up in line on Radcliffe street, between Market and Mulberry. Everything was then soon arranged, and the procession moved up Radcliffe street, along which several houses were brilliantly illuminated, and marching and countermarching through the principal streets, at nearly eleven o'clock the Masonic Hall was reached, and, seeing by the placard at the entrance of the room that they were welcome, the whole company was not long in getting in and enjoying the repast of sandwiches, coffee and cakes. After this pleasant exercise, Comrade R. H. Morris, in a short address, welcoming those who took part in the anniversary; said that a year ago, when the Post was formed, twenty-one names were enrolled as members, but that now the number reached eighty-eight, seventy-five of whom had reported for duty that evening; he also gave a short account of what had been accomplished by the organization, and was pleased to report it in such a flourishing condition. Comrade Vanderslice, of Philadelphia, followed in quite a long speech, which was frequently applauded, and the rest of the time was spent in listening to songs, recitations, speeches, recitations and reminiscences of camp life until after midnight, when the visitors returned home, and our streets were again left to their ordinary quietness.

☞WE BELIEVE that if everyone would use Hop Bitters freely, there would be much less sickness and misery in the world; and people are fast finding this out, whole families keeping well at a trifling cost by its use. We advise all to try it.—*U. d. A., Rochester, N. Y.*

☞Why let your baby suffer and perhaps diet when a bottle of Dr. Bull's Baby Syrup would, once relieve it and effect a cure. Price 25 cents.

New Advertisements.

Hunterdon County and Western TIMOTHY SEED,

Prime, and at the Lowest Market Rates. Also, ORCHARD, HERD, BLUE GRASS and CLOVER.

J. W. CORNELL & CO'S.,
Seed Store,
25 N. Warren Street, Trenton, N. J.

N. B.—We have the celebrated DICKEY GRAIN FAN, worth its price to any Farmer to clean his Seed Wheat alone. Call and see it.

Headquarters Capt. H. C. Beatty Post 73,
DEPT. OF PENNSYLVANIA, G. A. R.

THE thanks of Post 73, G. A. R., are due, and are hereby extended to the ladies of Bristol for kind donations of flowers and cakes, upon our anniversary occasion, September 13, 1878. By order of the Post.

J. WESLEY WRIGHT, Adjutant.

E. R. O.

EUREKA RED OIL, (*is forty degrees higher fire test than the law requires*), can be burned in any LAMP where the chimney burner is used; is *warranted not to explode*, under forfeiture of $100.

☞EXCLUSIVE COUNTY RIGHTS for sale by P. J. FITZGERALD, Sole Prop. & Manuf'r, 103 & 105 N. Fourth st., Philad'a.

Also, WHOLESALE DEALER IN HEAD LIGHT, COAL OIL, and BURNING FLUID.

N. B. A large assortment of *latest styles* of CHANDELIERS, BRACKETS, BRONZE LAMPS, BURNERS, &c., &c., constantly on hand. 300

STOVES!

FOR PARLOR, STORE, HALL, OR COOKING.

RANGES!

EITHER PORTABLE OR SET IN BRICK,

Parlor Heaters.

FURNACES,

EITHER PORTABLE OR TO SET IN BRICK, TO HEAT TWO OR MORE ROOMS.

ROOFING at less than city prices, for cash. Jobbing punctually attended to. Give me a call.

THOMAS BARNARD.
BRISTOL STOVE HOUSE,
276. No. 18 Mill Sreet, Bristol, Pa.

An Ordinance

GIVING THE

Burgess Power to Appoint Special Police.

Be it ordained and enacted by the Burgess and Council of the Borough of Bristol, and it is hereby ordained and enacted by the authority of the same, That from and after the passage of this ordinance, the Burgess shall have power to appoint such special police (without compensation from the Borough) as he may deem necessary to protect the peace and quiet of the Borough.

Enacted into an ordinance at the Council Chamber, this Ninth day of September, A. D., 1878.

JAMES M. SLACK, Burgess.

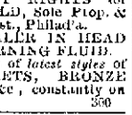
Attest: J. WESLEY WRIGHT, Clerk. 297.

VALUABLE PROPERTY AT PUBLIC SALE.

Will be sold at public sale,

Thursday, October 15th, 1877, at 2 P. M.

That very desirably situated property, at the corner of BATH and MILL Streets, Borough of Bristol, known as the TOMLINSON ESTATE.



THIS PROPERTY is situated in the central part of the town, convenient to Railroad Depot and Steamboat landing; having a front of 91 feet on BATH Street, and 255 feet on OTTER Street. The improvements thereon, consist of large Stone Dwelling House, two and a half stories high, with a front 45 feet on BATH Street, and 33 feet on OTTER Street.

Conditions will be made known upon the day of sale by WM. KINSEY, Auctioneer. 298.

FAIR AND SUPPER!

BENEFIT OF

YELLOW FEVER SUFFERERS,

TO BE HELD ON

Friday Afternoon and Evening, September 20th, 1878.

In the vacant house next to Mr. Edward Swain's, on Radcliffe Street, under the auspices of the

LADIES OF BRISTOL.

Music by Washington Cornet Band.

ADMISSION, . . . TEN CENTS.
CHILDREN, . . . HALF PRICE.

N. B.—Donations of fancy articles and refreshments will be received by Mrs. Henry Montgomery, in behalf of the ladies.

New Advertisements.



STRAWBRIDGE & CLOTHIER'S

NEW DRY GOODS HOUSE,

NOS. 801, 803, 805, 807 AND 809

MARKET ST.,

PHILADELPHIA.

A VISIT OF INSPECTION IS RESPECTFULLY INVITED.

If it is not convenient to visit the city and make your selections in person, write for samples of whatever you may desire, and a full line will be forwarded by return mail. 295.

Cooper & Conard,

IMPORTERS AND RETAILERS,

South-East Corner Market and Ninth Sts.,

PHILADELPHIA.

SILKS and DRESS GOODS,
LINENS, COTTONS, FLANNELS,
HOUSEKEEPING GOODS,
CLOAKINGS,
CLOTHS AND CASSIMERES,
Hosiery, Gloves,
PARIS FANCY GOODS,
MERINO UNDERWEAR,
LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S MUSLIN UNDERWEAR,
English, French and American
SHAWLS.
FRIENDS' SHAWLS A SPECIALTY.
MANUFACTURERS OF
CLOAKS AND COSTUMES
GIRLS' AND BOYS' CLOTHING.

A very large proportion of the stock for this season's sales has been made specially for us. The order given direct to the manufacturers in markets of Europe and this country, so that we are able to retail at about the ordinary jobbing prices, and still leave us a fair margin.

A visit and an inspection of the goods in our numerous rooms may instruct and entertain, whether wishing to purchase or not.

Persons not wishing to visit our city can write us for samples or information regarding prices, styles, or fabrics.

Cooper & Conard,

South-East Corner Market & Ninth Streets,

PHILADELPHIA.

AHEAD OF ALL COMPETITORS.

The Great One-Price Clothing House
—OF—
A. C. YATES & CO.,
LEDGER BUILDING.

PHILADELPHIA	WE HAVE THE LARGEST STOCK IN	PHILADELPHIA
PHILADELPHIA	WE MAKE THE FINEST STYLES IN	PHILADELPHIA
PHILADELPHIA	WE HAVE THE BEST ASSORTMENT IN	PHILADELPHIA
PHILADELPHIA	WE CAN SELL AS LOW *as good Goods can be sold in*	PHILADELPHIA
PHILADELPHIA	WE ARE THE LEADING and Popular Clothiers of	PHILADELPHIA

A. C. YATES CO.,

LEDGER BUILDING, CORNER SIXTH AND CHESTNUT STREETS.

Boys' and Children's Department, 628 Chestnut Street. 292

500 BAGS prime Iowa Timothy Seed; also Clover, Orchard and Herd Grass; Seed Wheat and Winter Oats. C. B. ROGERS, 294 133 Market Street, Philadelphia.

GENUINE NO. 1 PERUVIAN GUANO direct from Government stores, superior to any offered in this market for many years, at low prices to cash buyers. C. B. ROGERS, 295 133 Market Street, Philadelphia.

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THE BEST IN THE WORLD.

Over One Hundred First Prize Medals received over all competitors during the past 55 years.

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES.

MESSRS. DUTTON & SON select with great care the BEST of these World Renowned Pianos, and always have on hand a very fine stock of all patterns, including **Grands, Uprights and Squares.**

Also, the celebrated

DUTTON & SON PIANOS,

ARE OF THE BEST PIANOS MANUFACTURED, THOROUGHLY RELIABLE INSTRUMENTS, AT LOW PRICES.

Call and examine, or send for circulars.

DUTTON & SON,
1301 Chestnut Street,
265 PHILADELPHIA

A Cordial Invitation

IS extended to the readers of this paper when in Trenton to visit the Jewelry Palace of Messrs.

COOK & JAQUES,
On State Street,
And view their fine display of
Artistic Jewelry,

And choice designs of ladies' and gentlemen's Gold Watches and Chains. Their selection of Roman Gold Neck Chains, Crosses, Lockets, and full Roman sets of Jewelry, Ear Rings, Buttons and Studs are superior to any found in the State. They are of rich designs, and goods that are rare to find. They are constantly adding new and fresh goods to their stock for the Holiday Trade in Clocks, Bronzes for mantle outfits, which make a very beautiful Bridal or Christmas Present, as well as choice pieces of Sterling Silver, new and elegant designs of Silver-Plated Ware, Napkin Rings, Pocket Fruit Knives, Tea Spoons, Table Spoons, Forks, and a large variety of Tea, Table and Dessert Knives, and every thing to furnish out a house compliment, including Castors, "Individual Salt Distributors," Soup Ladles, etc. Diamond Rings, and plain 18k. Engagement Rings always on hand. Cook & Jaques ask you to call and look at what they have, and they will try and please you in everything you want, and make prices as low as the quality will allow. Christmas is coming, and we have just what you all want. 89

SPECIAL NOVELTIES
IN
House-Furnishing MATERIALS.
The Best Productions of
MODERN INDUSTRIAL ART.

EVERY article used in fitting up an apartment or dwelling house, CURTAINS, CURTAIN HANGINGS, FURNITURE COVERINGS, EASTLAKE, QUEEN ANNE AND JACOBEAN FURNITURE, including the selections of Carpets and Paper Hangings.

Friends, Customers, Strangers visiting the city and the public generally, are cordially invited to call and examine the large and varied stock and the very reasonable price at which it is offered.

WALRAVEN,
1105 CHESTNUT STREET, PHILADA.
31

Peruvian Guano.

THE subscribers having effected an arrangement with the Peruvian Government Agents by which they have constantly on hand

Pure NO. 1 PERUVIAN GUANO,

which they will deliver from their own stores in Philadelphia and Baltimore, or the Government stores in New York or Baltimore.

We sell no GUANO but what we receive direct from Government stores. Therefore, parties buying of us can rely on receiving none but a pure article. Send for a descriptive pamphlet.

CHRISTIAN & CO.,
No. 141 North Water St., Philadelphia.
286

LOUIS C. FISHER, PHOTOGRAPHIC ARTIST,
522 North Second St., Philadelphia.

6 Card Photographs for.....50 Cts.
3 Fine Card Photographs for.....50 "
6 " " " $1.00
6 Finely Finished Photographs for..... 1.50
Life size Pictures Colored in Water Colors, or Indian Ink.
All work warranted to give satisfaction. 10

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COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION.
NITROUS OXIDE GAS.

DR. THOMAS makes a specialty of extracting teeth absolutely without pain by the aid of Nitrous Oxide. Over 65,000 persons have successfully inhaled the gas at his office
912 Walnut Street, (South Side), Philadelphia.

A Rare Opportunity for Manufacturers.



FOR SALE.—A well and substantial built TWO-STORIED STONE BUILDING, thirty-five feet front by fifty-three feet deep, on Otter Street, (Turnpike), running back to Pennsylvania railroad, Bristol Borough, Pa.—suitable for a manufactory—known as Public School House, No. 2, with the lot containing 82 feet 10 inches, by 139 feet 7 inches. Apply to or address,

WILLIAM H. HALL,
President, Board of Directors,
293 Bristol, Pa.

WILLIAM BLACKWOOD, BREAD, PIE & FANCY CAKE BAKER.
Foot of Bath Street, near Canal Bridge, BRISTOL, PA.

BALLS, Parties, Fairs and Festivals, furnished with ICE CREAM and FANCY CAKES at short notice and on reasonable terms. WEDDING CAKES baked and iced to order. 861

At J. Milnor's Store,
Corner of Wood and Washington Sts.,
BRISTOL, PA.,
Can always be found a full line of
Fine Groceries and Provisions,
consisting in part of
DRIED BEEF, PREPARED HAM, BUTTER, LARD, TEAS and COFFEE.
And in fact, everything in the Grocery Line.

LOOK HERE!
Dyeing and Scouring.

THE undersigned being well known in Bristol for the last 14 years, respectfully announces that he is prepared to attend to Scouring and Dyeing Coats, Pants, Dresses, Shawls, and all kinds of woaring apparel and piece goods in the best possible manner, and at prices lower than in the city. Dresses dyed without being taken apart. JOHN D. DETLEFSON,
287 Wood Street near Walnut, Bristol, Pa.

For Assembly,
WILLIAM WISE,
OF FALLSINGTON TOWNSHIP.
265 Subject to Republican Rules.

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

SEPTEMBER.

BY BARBARA FAIRFAX.

Gleams of shimmering, shining green,
All along the meadows;
Golden days and golden sheen,
Night and sombre shadows.

Purple mists beyond the hills,
Sweet-fern browner growing,
Golden-rod and asters wild
In breezes blowing.

Forests slowly donning robes,
Russet, red, and yellow;
Apples on the orchard trees
Growing round and mellow.

Crickets piping deafening tunes,
Brown bees softly humming,
Partridges among the pines,
Idly, loudly drumming.

Red and purple brown and green
Shifting into amber;
Golden days and golden sheen—
This is real September.

FUNGI.

The farmer groans over the mischief to his wheat caused by the various fungi which attack the straw, the leaves and chaff, the flower, the grain. His dismay increases when a microscopic botanist, Bauer, informs him that so minute are the spores of *Uredo segetum* that the one hundred and sixty thousandth part of a square inch contained 49 of them, and that one grain of wheat is capable of containing 4,000,000 of spores. And when the most scientific botanists ascribe the potato disease to the presence of a fungus, the gardener joins the farmer in bewailing their impotency to resist such a pest. Many fungi prey on the tissue of living leaves; and from this cause the cultivation of the vine is everywhere precarious, and in Maderia had a few years ago been almost abandoned, though happily the mischief is now arrested. The careful housewife is sorely tried to find her preserves, cheese, bread, moldy; her beer "mothery," her catsup ropy and offensive; and all from the presence of fungi. If, in her dismay, she exclaims: "But how happens it that a cheese is moldy at its very centre?" the botanist may reply: "The fungus germs floating in the air had various opportunities of finding admission. They were perhaps deposited on the grass which was eaten by the cow, and so the germs were lodged in the milk; or germs fell upon the curd, and there lay dormant till the dampness of the cheese brought into action their vegetative powers." The wine merchant, in like manner, experiences heavy losses when his casks are wrapped in a fungus which has drained them of their precious contents. In the vaults of the London Docks, a vinous fungus hangs from the roof like dark, woolly clouds, completely shrouding the brick arches. A remarkable instance of this kind is noticed by Sir Joseph Banks. He placed in his cellar a cask of wine in order that it might ripen. At the end of three years he wished to ascertain its condition, but found access to the cellar impossible, owing to something obstructing the opening of the door. The door having been cut down, the cellar was found to be completely filled with a fungus growth of so firm a texture that it required an axe for its removal. While the *gourmet* makes a wry face when finding his choicest wine undrinkable, owing to a fungus which first attacks the casks, the *gourmand* anathematizes the fungi which render his daintiest cooked viands uneatable. We shall only give another instance of their destructive agency in connection with household economy. What dismay is produced by the wood-work of our houses being attacked by dry-rot! The ravages occasioned by fungi in men and other animals are largely treated of by medical authors. The silk-worm, on whose labors so many millions depend for employment and clothing, perishes in immense numbers from the attacks of the fungus termed muscardine. And the artificial rearing of fish is seriously interfered with owing to the vitality of the deposited *ova* being destroyed by an enveloping fungus. Enough has been said to explain the popular prejudice against fungi, which is apparently justified when we chronicle certain other disagreeable characteristics. Many of them are repulsive in form and color. In not a few the smell is intolerably offensive; and, worst of all, the taste is virulently poisonous. The mere tasting of some of them experimentally has produced contraction of the jaws, sickness, pain and heat in the stomach, and slight delirium. Bad may go to worse, and the rash inquirer may be afflicted with giddiness, debility, loss of sight and recollection, burning thirst, vomiting, fainting, and violent gripes. Moreover, several hours may elapse before alarming symptoms appear, and thus it may be too late for the adoption of measures to eliminate the poison.—*Good Words.*

From the mortality returns of England and Wales in the year 1876, it appears that 183 men and 409 women, a total of 592 persons, died in that year who were past ninety-five years of age. Fourteen men and forty-three women had reached one hundred years of age, of whom one man was one hundred and six and one woman one hundred and eight. It is interesting to compare these statistics with facts which Pliny gathered from the census instituted by the Emperor Vespasian, Pliny confining himself exclusively to the the region between the Apennines and the Po. Within these narrow limits he found fifty-four persons who had reached the age of one hundred and twenty; fourteen the age of one hundred and ten; forty, one hundred and thirty-five; and thirty, one hundred and forty years. In a single town near Placentia, he found six persons one of hundred and ten; four of one hundred and twenty; and one of one hundred and fifty years of age. One writer on longevity gives seventeen examples of age exceeding one hundred and fifty years. But "Old Parr," age one hundred and fifty-two, stands alone in many respects, inasmuch as he was not married until he was eighty, and begot two children, as he married again when one hundred and two, as he had a love intrigue when one hundred and five, and did penance for his crime, and as he had the honor of burial among the great in Westminster Abbey.

An American now in England is making loud outcries for water. In a letter to an English paper he complains that he has been for a month in the United Kingdom, and though during that time he has been frequently deluged by rain, gazed upon fountains and lakes, and seen most elaborate machinery for supplying water to cities, he has often been put to sad straits in order to procure a supply of the abundant liquid for drinking purposes. He says he asked for water at the table in a Liverpool hotel on first landing, and the waiters looked at him and at each other as though he were an Ashantee or a Red Indian. He asked for water again at Chester, and it took three persons and ten minutes' time to get a drink.

Prince Napoleon's visit to Norway and Sweden led to some unpleasant incidents, though his reception in the main was most enthusiastic. At a hotel in Telemarken some German tourists, according to the Norwegian papers, behaved in a most disgraceful manner, insulting the Prince, and even attempting to eject him forcibly from his room, on the pretence that the room had been previously engaged by them. The names of these persons are published in the Norwegian papers, which call upon the authorities to have them punished for gratuitously insulting the guest of the King.

As Cardinal Franchi, according to the *Fanfulla*, lay dying, a doctor on either side of the bed watching him and Mgr. Kzaski, secretary of the extraordinary ecclesiastical affairs, in an arm chair opposite, he suddenly roused himself and asked: "Some one coming?" "No," answered the priest. At that instant a secretary entered with a dispatch announcing the meeting of Mgr. Masella and Prince Bismarck. Lifting his head from the pillow Cardinal Franchi said, "Good, I am satisfied!" and in a moment was dead.

The Baroness Burdett Coutts entertained all her tenants at tea recently. They numbered about a thousand and had a very pleasant time in going over the mansion and grounds of the Baroness at Highgate.

The Largest Store! The Largest Stock!
THE LOWEST PRICES!

NO ONE allowed to undersell us, we buy cheaper than any one, and therefore sell cheaper. LOOK HERE! Men's high faced strong Shoes, $1; men's buckle Plough Shoes, $1; gents' low Walking Shoes, $1.25 and $1.35; gents' good Congress Gaiters, $1.25; best 3-lb. Tomatoes, 10 cts. can; good Rio Coffee, 20 cts., best 25 and 28 cts.; best Java, 33 cts. lb.; Concentrated Lye, 12 cts. box; best Stove Polish, 3 cts.; Washing Soap, 3 and 4 cts.; good Starch, 6 cts. lb.; Canary Seed, 8 cts. lb.; splendid Green, Black or Mixed TEA, 40 cts. lb.; gents' fine diagonal worsted Dress Suits, pants, coat and vest, only $6, worth double; gents' all-wool Pants, $3, gents fine worsted Pants, $1.50 to $1.75; boys full suits, $3.75, upward; children's suits, $2.50; Mens lined Pants, 75c., better, $1.00 $1.25; Overalls, 31, 35 and 40 cts.; best duck Overalls, 60 cts.; Cheviot Shirts, 35, 40 cts.; Percale Shirts, two collars, 75c.; best laundried White Shirts, pure linen shield bosom, $1.00; unlaundried, linen bosom Dress Shirts, 75 cts. Sole agency for the famous "Pearl" Shirts, 3-ply linen bosom, Wamsutta muslin, guaranteed fit, only $1. HATS! HATS! Boys felt, 50 cts.; best quality boys telescope, $1; mens good Hats, 85c. Fruit of the Loom Muslin, (remnants), 4 cts. yd.; best Calico, 4 and 5 cts. yd.; ladies tucked and ruffled Skirts, 45 cts. A large line of Corsets, 25, 30, 40 cts. to $1; "Jouvin" Kid Gloves, 50c.; Embroideries, from 5 cts. yd.; best Spool Cotton, 5 cts; Knitting Cotton, 1 cts. ball; Quilting Cotton, 10 cts. lb.; Table Linen, 25 cts. yd.; Tin Milk Pails, $2 25 per doz.; large Tea and Coffee Pots, 15, 18 to 30 cts.; Oil Cans, 15c. and 20c; Wash Boilers 60c., 70c. upward; Wash Basins, 18 to 25c.; patented Dinner Kettles, 35 to 50c.; Cups and Saucers, 30 to 40 cts. sett; Chamber setts, $2.50; best English ware, $3; Glass Lamps, complete, 20 and 25c.; splendid Tumblers, 40 and 45 cts. doz.; good Goblets, 50, 60 cents doz.; Individual Salts, 30 cts. doz.; large Glass Pitchers, 50c. Ladies' and Children's Shoes—a large stock—Ladies' Button Shoes, as low as $1, ladies' Lasting Shoes, $1; children's Shoes, 25c. upward. Baskets! Baskets! All sizes and prices. Trunks! Trunks! All kinds, all sizes, and lowest prices, from $1 up. Baby Carriages from $6 50. Brown Mixed Paint, 4c. lb. Lard Oil, $1 per gallon, and numerous other things, which we are selling at very low prices FOR CASH!

WOOD'S CHEAP STORES,
58 and 60 Mill Street, Bristol.

MRS. L. A. CARR,
No. 69 Bath Street,
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DRESS MAKER.

LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S SUITS made in the latest styles and best manner, at the lowest rates.

CUTTING AND FITTING at the shortest notice.

Underwear and Machine Stitching.

N. B.—Tailoring in all its branches.

Buy's Suits cut and made reasonably. 40

Picture Glass.

JUST RECEIVED, A LOT OF
FRENCH GLASS
For Covering Pictures.
Pure and free from blisters, and but little higher in price than common American.
Sizes from 6x8 to 25x40 inches.
S3 J. H. BOSTWICK.

TREES! TREES! TREES!
Fruit, Shade and Evergreen.
TO REDUCE OUR STOCK WE WILL SELL FOR CASH
Bartlett and Seckel Standard Pear Trees,
At $15 per One Hundred.
We would call the attention of persons wishing trees for street planting or for quick shade, to the Black Italian Poplar and Shining Leaved Willow. For quick growth and beauty of appearance these two varieties of trees cannot be excelled.
JOHN SHERWOOD & SON.
1 mile below Schenck's Station, 2⅛ below Bristol. 775

HUNT'S REMEDY
The Great Kidney Medicine is not a new compound; it has been before the public 30 years and used by all classes. HUNT'S REMEDY has saved from lingering disease and death hundreds who have been given up by Physicians to die. HUNT'S REMEDY cures all Diseases of the Kidneys, Bladder, and Urinary Organs, Dropsy, Gravel, Diabetes, and Incontinence and Retention of Urine. HUNT'S REMEDY encourages sleep, creates an appetite, braces up the system, and renewed health is the result. HUNT'S REMEDY cures Pain in the Side, Back, or Loins, General Debility, Female Diseases, Disturbed Sleep, Loss of Appetite, Bright's Disease of the Kidneys and all Complaints of the Urino-Genital Organs. HUNT'S REMEDY is purely vegetable, and contains what never before furnished to the public, and the utmost reliance may be placed in it.
HUNT'S REMEDY is prepared EXPRESSLY for the above diseases, and has never been known to fail.
One trial will convince you.
Send for pamphlet to
WM. R CLARKE, PROVIDENCE, R.I.
HUNT'S REMEDY

Syracuse Plows,
FARMERS' FRIEND AND BUCKEYE
GRAIN DRILLS,
SINGLE AND COMBINED.
For sale by WHITE & STOCKTON,
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Home and Day School
FOR YOUNG LADIES.
THE NEXT SESSION OF MISS MERRIAM'S SCHOOL will open WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 11th. A PRIMARY CLASS will be received For circulars, address on till September 1,
MISS A. MERRIAM,
250 Westborough, Mass.

BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL
FOR BOTH SEXES,
At Newtown, Pa.,
R. L. GURNEE, - Principal.
Expenses for Week-day Boarders $3.50 per week; for Day Pupils, from $2 50 to $8, per term of 10 weeks. Expenses in Music, per term of 20 lessons, $6; in Drawing, $6; in Painting, $7. 535

Swarthmore College,
TEN MILES FROM PHILADELPHIA, under the care of Friends, gives a thorough collegiate education to both sexes, who here pursue the same courses of study, and receive the same degrees.
For catalogue, giving full particulars as to courses of study, terms, &c., address,
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ANDALUSIA HALL,
Andalusia, Pa.
$200 per year. Day Scholars, $40 to $50.
Latin, Greek and German studies, without extra charge.
17th year begins September 10th.
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1000 BUSHELS CLEAN CLAWSON SEED for this season's growth, for sale by
C. W. TAYLOR,
241 Trevose, Huimeville, Pa.

Notice.
AS I have been compelled to vacate the premises No. 28 Mill Street, which I have occupied as a BAKERY, I have secured the premises on MILL STREET, opposite A. L. Packer's Flour and Feed Store, where I intend carrying on the Baking business. Thanking the public kindly for their past patronage, I hope by proper attention to business to receive a continuance of the same. Yours respectfully, A. H. HOFF.
N. B.—All orders received at the store, or by the carriers, or through the mail, will be promptly attended to. 190

TRY AND BUY. TRY YOU BUY. TRY WILL BUY.
THE NEW WEED
Sewing Machine!



THE
Most Complete Machine in the Market.

WHILE the New Weed retains all the qualities of the old model, it has gained the following new ones
Lightness of Running and Noiselessness of Movement.
THE CAM has been replaced by a crank, giving an accurate movement to the needle bar, without noise.
FOR THE VIBRATING ARM is substituted a reciprocating shaft.
THE TAKE UP is entirely left out, the needle bar serving for that purpose.
The Stitch Regulating Nut is on the bed of the Machine. The upper thread slips into all its guides leaving only two places to thread.
The Shuttle is the most complete one ever made for easy threading, only one place to thread. These are a few of the improved qualities of the New Weed. In buying a Weed you know you are getting a new machine as they cannot use the old ones to make new ones of. There are a great many machines being sold for new, that are only old ones rebuilt.
We know there are a great many people yet wanting Sewing Machines, and there are a great many old machines that ought to be exchanged for new ones, and to those wanting machines we would say cast aside your prejudice in favor of this or that machine, and come and see the light running, easy threading, no trouble, substantial, handsome Weed. Sold cheap on easy terms Old machines taken in exchange for new ones. Old machines for sale cheap.
WILLIAM H. BOOZ, Agent,
Radcliffe Street, Bristol.
Next to Presbyterian Church. 240

Which Plan is the Best?
THE COMMERCIAL
Insurance Company
Insures Dwelling Houses, Stores, &c., &c.
(No hazardous risks taken.)
ON EITHER MUTUAL OR STOCK PLANS.
In the Mutual Plan the fees are fixed at a rate that will meet all expense and the average loss by fire. The policies being liable to assessment in case of extra losses.
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Full particulars given. Apply at office
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JAMES M. SLACK, PRESIDENT.
E. G. HARRISON, SECRETARY. 740

DOYLESTOWN
AGRICULTURAL AND MECHANICS'
INSTITUTE,
WILL HOLD THEIR FALL FAIR
October 1st, 2d, 3d and 4th, 1877,
AT DOYLESTOWN, BUCKS CO., PA.
THREE DAY'S TROTTING. Liberal Premiums paid. Entries for Trotting Horses September 24th, at eleven o'clock, A. M. For Schedule of Premiums, address the Secretary.
290 J. WATSON CASE, Secretary.

AT NO. 61 MILL ST., BRISTOL,
PERSONS IN WANT OF
TINWARE
of the best quality and manufacture, will find it at
C. C. DOUGLASS'
Stove and Tinware Store.
ROOFING and JOBBING done on the best of terms. 30

MITCHELL & KIRKMAN,
MARBLE
and
BrownStone
CUTTERS,



Foot of Mill Street, Bristol, Pa.
MONUMENTS, HEAD STONES & STONE CUTTING, in all its branches.
CEMETERY LOTS ENCLOSED, &c., &c. 773

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PHILADELPHIA.
120

BOUTCHER & SIMONS,
DEALERS IN
LUMBER, COAL,
WOOD, LIME, FERTILIZERS,
West Philadelphia Drove Yard Manure And Horse Stable Manure,
Cornwell's Depot, Bucks County, Pa
BUILDING LUMBER of all kinds on hand, or furnished to order. COAL of the best qualities, and lowest rate. 858

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Corner of Penn and Wood Sts.,
BRISTOL, PA.
TIN ROOFING AND SPOUTING. A general assortment of Tin Ware, Hollow Ware and Kitchen Utensils, always on hand. Jobbing of all descriptions promptly attended to. Prices to suit the times. 854

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DENTIST,
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TEETH EXTRACTED WITHOUT PAIN BY THE USE OF NITROUS OXIDE GAS.
Satisfaction guaranteed in all operations. Artificial Teeth inserted in full or partial sets. 1074

CARPETS
Washed and Scoured
INGRAIN CARPETS, 5 cents per yard.
BRUSSELS CARPETS, 6 cents per yard.
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Livingston Mills,
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Estate Notice.
ESTATE OF SEYMOUR TAYLOR, late of Bristol Borough, County of Bucks, deceased. All persons indebted to said Estate, are requested to make immediate payment, and those having legal demands against the same are desired to present them in proper order for settlement, without delay to
E. J. GROOM, Administrator,
277 Bristol Borough.

BURLINGTON
Carriage Factory!
BROAD STREET, BELOW THE DEPOT, BURLINGTON, N. J.
I AM now prepared to receive orders for all kinds of Carriages, Light and Heavy, of the most approved styles and finish, made of the best material and by first-class workmen. I have a number of first-class Carriages on hand at present, comprising
Phætons—Extension Tops and Lady's Pony Phætons, Double Seat Standing Tops, Jenny Lind Falling Top Buggies, No-Top Buggies and Track Sulkies,
which I will sell for the lowest cash price. Those who want first-class Carriages will do well to call and examine my stock, as I will not be undersold by any one who does first class work. Repairing promptly attended to and neatly done.
158 JOHN CRAFT.



READY FOR IMMEDIATE USE.
Is endorsed by every PRACTICAL PAINTER. COVERING CAPACITY AND DURABILITY EXCEED ANY KNOWN PAINT. Buildings Painted with our Prepared Paints, if not satisfactory, will be Repainted at our Expense. For sale by J. S. THOMAS,
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Dealer in Fish and Oysters.
EVERY VARIETY OF FISH from fresh and salt waters: Lobsters, Oysters, Clams, Soft Shell Crabs, &c., in season. My stock is selected with great care, and cannot fail to please the most fastidious, both as to quality and price. 75

Blatchley's Pumps.
Are made to suit cisterns or wells of any depth, from 15 to 75 feet, either plain or lined with galvanized iron, or seamless drawn tube copper. We keep in stock a complete assortment in size, length and price, from the cheapest to the Most Perfect and Improved Pump that can be made. Our manufacturing facilities enable us to furnish the best pumps at prices but little above second and third-rate goods. When buying pumps see that they have my trade mark and name. If not for sale in your town, your orders can always be filled without delay at 440 Market Street, one door from Fifth Street, south side, Philadelphia.
246 C. G. BLATCHLEY, Manufacturer.

J. K. WILDMAN,
No. 26 South Third Street,
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of all kinds bought and sold.
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EXCHANGED FOR OTHER SECURITIES
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Second Floor, PHILADELPHIA.
Orders received for the purchase and sale of all kinds of investment securities dealt in at the Stock Exchange, including Government Bonds, State and City Loans, Railroad Bonds and Stocks, &c., &c. 561

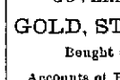
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GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
GOLD, STOCKS, BONDS, &c.,
Bought and sold on Commission.
Accounts of Banks, Bankers and Individuals received on favorable terms.

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THE WONDERFUL CHIMPANZEES, ELEPHANTS, LIONS, Tigers, Giraffes, Sea Lions, Grizzly and Polar Bears, Monkeys, &c., &c. Largest collection of Living Wild Beasts, Birds and Reptiles on the Continent.
OPEN EVERY DAY.
Excursionists need not carry lunch. A commodious and cheap restaurant is on the ground.
Admission—Adults, 25c. Children, 10c. 211

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CARRIAGE & WAGON
MAKER,
MORRISVILLE, PA.
PAINTING, TRIMMING, &c., promptly attended to at the shortest notice. Repairing neatly done. 29

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OYSTER BAY,
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HARDWARE AND IRON STORE,
AT NO. 47 MILL STREET,
BRISTOL, PA.
CAN ALWAYS BE FOUND A FULL AND COMPLETE STOCK
OF
Shelf and Heavy Hardware,
IRON AND STEEL,
NAILS AND CUTLERY,
PURE PAINTS, READY MIXED FOR IMMEDIATE USE;
THE CELEBRATED BLANCHARD CHURN,
FARM AND GARDEN IMPLEMENTS,
WIRE SCREEN, BEREA GRINDSTONES, GUM HOSE,
A Full Line of Locks and Bolts,
SILVER-PLATED WARE,
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MRS. POTTS COLD-HANDLED SAD IRONS,
Hollow Ware in variety; Baskets and Brushes, Knives, Scissors and Razors; Axes, of the best brands; Steel Traps, Rat Traps, and Mouse Traps, Whips, Curry-combs and Horse Brushes, Saddler's Hardware, Horse Shoes and Horse Shoe Nails, Rasps and Files, Carriage and Tire Bolts, Saws and Chisels, Hatchets and Hammers, &c., &c., &c. LOWEST PRICES.
J. S. THOMAS,
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(Formerly of Philadelphia,)
PLUMBERS,
Steam & Gas Pipe Fitters.
Also, Dealer in Gas Fixtures, Steam Heating Apparatus, Hydraulic Rams, Lift and Force Pumps of all kinds.
REPAIR WORK SOLICITED.



We call the especial attention of farmers and builders to our stock of
GENUINE CUCUMBER PUMPS,
Warranted to be of Cucumber Wood, and the cheapest and best Pump in the market. These Pumps are made by skillful workmen and will stand the test that is claimed for them, and are much superior to the poplar pump, which is an imitation of them. Don't buy elsewhere until you examine them and get our prices.
Shop on Canal St. between Washington and Lafayette Sts.
Orders left at the East Corner of Wood and Lafayette Streets, or at the office of Livingston Mills, will receive prompt attention. 193
Reference: C. W. & J. Peirce and Grundy Bros. and Campion

A NEW STOCK
OF
Millinery Goods.
SPRING AND SUMMER STYLES,
AT
MRS. WILSON RANDALLS,
No. 20 Bath Street, Bristol.
CALL AND EXAMINE. 39

JOSEPH SHERMAN,
MANUFACTURER OF
SASH, DOORS, BLINDS,
SHUTTERS AND FRAMES,
Siding and Flooring,
MOULDINGS AND BRACKETS,
IN EVERY VARIETY.
Mill—Dorrance St., west of Railroad,
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Go to
E. C. JOHNSON'S
FOR CHEAP BOOTS, SHOES, GAITERS, AND RUBBERS.
CUSTOM work a speciality; repairing promptly attended to. Call and examine our stock before purchasing elsewhere. Don't forget the place. At
E. C. JOHNSON'S,
51. No. 36 Mill Street, Bristol.

ESTABLISHED 1854.
W. J. HEISS BRO. & CO.,
WHOLESALE GROCERS,
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FLOUR A SPECIALTY. 641

IVINS & BROTHER,
Manufacturers and Dealers in
Furniture, Bedding and Feathers,
Nos. 64, 66 & 68 North Second, Near Arch Street,
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PROVERBS.
"The Richest Blood, Sweetest Breath and Fairest Skin in Hop Bitters."
"A little Hop Bitters saves big doctor bills and long sickness."
"That invalid wife, mother, sister or child can be made the picture of health with Hop bitters."
"When worn down and ready to take your bed, Hop bitters is what you need."
"Don't physic and physic, for it weakness and destroys, but take Hop Bitters, that build up continually."
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"Health is beauty and joy—Hop Bitters gives health and beauty."
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"When the brain is wearied, the nerves unstrung, the muscles weak, use Hop Bitters."
"That low, nervous fever, want of sleep and weakness, calls for Hop Bitters."
Hop Cough Cure and Pain Relief is Pleasant, Sure and Cheap.
For sale by JOSEPH PARKER, Mill Street, Bristol, Pa.



Beautiful Artificial Teeth, from $5 to $8 per Set, guaranteed to fit and out perfect. Impression in the morning, teeth in the afternoon. Painless extraction with gas, 50 cents per tooth. Teeth extracted free when others are inserted. Old sets repaired equal to new. Filling with Gold or Amalgum. COLLEGE, 514 PINE Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
(Please clip this out.) 169

MEAT! MEAT!
MILTON WEBSTER,
AT THE
Corner Mill and Cedar Streets,
BRISTOL, PA.,
KEEPS always on hand a large supply of FRESH BEEF, VEAL, MUTTON, &c. Also, Smoked Hams, Bologna Sausage, Smoked Shoulders, and Prepared Meats of all kinds.
Special inducements given cash customers. 28

New Meat Shop,
Mill Street above Wood,
BRISTOL, PA.
D. G. MICHENER & SON,
KEEP constantly on hand all kinds of Fresh and Salt Meats, Vegetables, &c., at lowest rates for cash. We respectfully solicit a share of patronage from the citizens of Bristol and vicinity and our old customers generally, and by close attention to business hope to please. 830

Assignee's Notice.
NOTICE is hereby given that WILLIAM H. WHITE, of the Borough of Bristol, Bucks County, Pennsylvania, and Sarah Ann his wife, by deed of voluntary assignment, have assigned all the estate, real and personal, of the said William H. White, to John C. Stuckert, of the aforesaid Borough, in trust for the benefit of the creditors of the said William H. White. All persons therefore indebted to the said William H. White, will make payment to the said Assignee, and those having legal claims or demands, will make known the same, without delay.
JOHN C. STUCKERT,
Assignee of William H. White.
August 22, 1878. 238

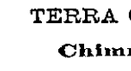
Miscellaneous.

Bristol Mills.
FLOUR, FEED, LUMBER, COAL, &c.
ROGERS BROTHERS,
Successors to J. & A. Dorrance.
Flour
Fresh ground from the best of Wheat and promptly delivered to customers.
Feed
of all kinds constantly on hand and ground to order.
Lumber.
Seasoned White Pine Boards and Plank of all grades; Hemlock Boards, Joist and Scantling, Lath Pickets, Oak Posts, &c.
☞ Sawed Hemlock Fencing of the best quality.
Bills for large, long or odd sized timber cut at our
Saw Mill
at the shortest notice from selected logs and at the lowest prices.
Planing Mill.
Yellow and White Pine Flooring, Siding, &c. of the different grades, constantly on hand and made to order, which our facilities enable us to sell at very reasonable prices.
Shingles
In all the varieties as to size, quality and prices so that our customers cannot fail to be suited.
Coal
Of the different sizes kept dry under our sheds, well screened and free from slate and dust.
Wood
Ready Sawed for Summer use and very cheap. CEDAR RAILS lower than usual.
Grain Bought
At the Bristol Mills, and the highest market price paid.
361 ROGERS BROTHERS.

A. L. PACKER,
DEALER IN
Coal, Wood, Flour,
FEED and GRAIN.
COAL.
From the Harleigh and Lattimore Mines,
CAREFULLY PICKED AND SCREENED.
EGG AND STOVE, (Delivered), - $5 00
CHESTNUT, " - - 4 50
FLOUR.
W. & E. Thomas, Best Flour, per 100, $4 25
Good Family, " 3 75
Per bbl.
Stanton's New Process (Patent), - $10 00
Belle of Venice—St. Louis, - - 8 50
Pride of Canton—Ohio, - - - 8 00
Belle of Minnesota, - - - 8 00
New Providence—Ohio, - - - 7 50
WOOD.
OAK—Cut and Split, ready for use, $2 00 per cart load.
PINE—Cut and Split, ready for use, of best quality, $2 00 per cart load.
All the above goods are warranted to give entire satisfaction. If not as represented will be sent for and taken back without charge.
The attention of the citizens of Bristol and vicinity is called to my very large stock now on hand of the above named articles, and persons will find it to their advantage to examine my stock and prices before purchasing elsewhere. Thankful for the liberal patronage heretofore bestowed, a continuance of the same is respectfully solicited.
A. L. PACKER,
Mill Street, Opposite Old Post Office.
136 BRISTOL, PA.

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WASHINGTON ST., BRISTOL, PA.,
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WOOD,
LIME,
SAND,
BRICK,
CURB & BUILDING STONE,
TERRA COTTA PIPES,
Chimney Tops,
Garden Vases in variety.

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